

TRANSLATION

A letter issued by the Propaganda Section of the Nantao District Branch of the Shanghai Municipality Youth Group.

Dear Youth,

We wish to tell you that this Group is organized with a view to bringing about rejuvenation of China, improving the present social condition and paving a brighter way for the Chinese youth. In addition to a library, this Group has an Amusement Section (Harmonica players group), chorus group, Table Tennis, Athletic Section (Basket Ball team, football team, etc.), Investigation Section, Cultural Section, Propaganda Section and a brass band. It is also engaged in seeking business for members of the group, and introducing youths into various organizations to receive training.

Furthermore, this group is to promote the ancient morals of China in an attempt to better the Chinese youth. Youth of either sex who wish to join this Group will be treated as brethren. It is hoped that they will realize that the present hostilities are created by Chiang Kai Shek and the Communist Party. They are the enemy of human beings, having been responsible for the killing of numerous people as well as the destruction of morals. Let us participate in the creation of a "New Order," effect the China-Japan-Manchukuo Rapprochement, and support the peace and national salvation policy.

August 14, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao dated Aug. 13:

At about 10 a.m. August 13, the Japanese and the puppet authorities led a number of ignorant persons holding five-barred flags in a demonstration along Min Kuo Road and in the vicinity of Nantao.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

#### Observance in Hongkew

Yesterday (August 13) was the second anniversary of the revival of China. At about 1 p.m. some 5,000 persons from various primary and middle schools, the Ex-servicemen's Association, the various street unions, the Central China Waterworks and Electricity Company, the Shanghai City Government, the Great People's Association etc. took part in a big band parade organized by this paper at the Hongkew Park.

Promptly at one o'clock, the participants lined up in front of a big motor car of the Far Eastern Mobile Dramatic Group (遠東流動劇團), which was used as a platform for speeches. The participants sang the national anthem and then observed a three-minute silence.

Mr. Fukuya, the chairman of this paper, delivered the following address:-

"To-day is the date on which Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out two years ago. The war was caused by red devils. We realize what the sinister plots of these red devils mean and we must unite the people of East Asia to overthrow them and to exterminate them. We appreciate your attendance at this meeting despite the hot weather. It shows that the people now fully understand the sinister plots of the Communist Party. For this reason, we must unite under the banner of reconstructing a new order in East Asia and overthrow Chiang and suppress the Communists."

A thunder of applause from the throng greeted the address.

Representatives from the Japanese military and naval authorities and from the Japanese Consulate also delivered speeches, after which a procession of bands provided by various public bodies, including the Shanghai City Government Band, was formed with people carrying banners inscribed with slogans. Led by the band of the Japanese Commercial School, the procession set out from the Hongkew Park and marched along North Szechuen Road to North Soochow Road, Tiendong Road, Woosung Road etc. People along these streets applauded when the parade passed by, while the men of the Great People's Association and this paper disseminated copies of handbills. The procession dispersed at about 3 p.m.

#### Circular Telegram Issued

The Shanghai Citizens' Parade Meeting on August 13 issued a circular telegram to the various quarters of the Japanese authorities containing the following two resolutions:-

- 1) We residents of Shanghai should always keep in mind the importance of commemorating the August 13 anniversary and should unite to attain the object of the sacred war.
- 2) We should assist bona fide people in overthrowing our common enemy so that the creation of a new order in East Asia may be realized.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S.I. Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~ 9357

REPORT

Date. August 13, 1939.

Subject (in full) "August 13" Anniversary - Procession scheduled to take place in Hongkew.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Gaofo 8.8

Under the auspices of the Jin Shun Pao a pro-Japanese procession will start from Hongkew Park at 1 p.m. August 13 and traverse streets in Hongkew. It is expected that the Japanese citizens as well as Chinese members of various Japanese sponsored organizations will participate.

In the Jin Shun Pao of August 13, the masses are called upon to join the procession.

Kao Yen-ken  
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

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YJB  
Copies to:  
D.O.C.  
Di-well Rd  
C. 11/8

## CONFIDENTIAL

D.C. (Sp.Br.)

Special Branch,  
August 12, 1939.

9357  
15-8-39

### Second Anniversary of local Sino-Japanese Hostilities - August 13, 1939

A summary is given hereunder of the information which has come to hand relating to the commemoration of the Second Anniversary of the local Sino-Japanese Hostilities on August 13, 1939 :-

#### (1) Chinese community in general

In view of the present situation, the local Chinese community will refrain from conducting any movement to commemorate the anniversary. Enquiries among schools, public bodies and refugee camps reveal no indication that they will hold meetings or undertake other activities. The majority of the theatres and amusement resorts including the roof gardens of the three departmental stores on Nanking Road will close on August 13, while factories will operate as usual. As regards Chinese shops, they will remain open with the exception of the Sales Office of the Commercial Press, 211 Honan Road, whose employees will be given a holiday.

#### (2) Pro-National Government elements

It is reported that supporters of the Kuomintang and pro-National Government elements will confine their activities to the adoption of a vegetarian diet.

#### (3) Pro-Japanese movement

Local pro-Japanese organizations will hold meetings at the following places on August 13 :-

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2 p.m. 13/8/39	Foh Ming Theatre (福民), North Szechuen Road.	Sponsored by local Japanese authorities and Chinese official organs. Following the meeting, a procession will be held, which will proceed from the meeting place northward along the North Szechuen Road and will disperse at the Hongkew Park.

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Time unknown August 13.	Shanghai Joint Office of Great People Society, 22 Columbia Road.	Will be attended by members of the Society.
9 a.m. August 13.	In a garden off Kiangwan Road.	Memorial meeting to be attended by Chinese and Japanese residing in Hongkew, Kiangwan and New Civic Centre. The participants will also hold a procession along Kiangwan Road and North Szechuen Road.
9 a.m. August 13.	Nantao Administra- tive Office, Ih Soh Ka (一粟街), Nantao.	Sponsored by the Great People Society (Pro- Japanese organization). A procession will prob- ably be held in Nantao after the conclusion of the meeting.
9 a.m. August 13.	Pootung Administra- tive Office, Pootung (Tung Chong Road).	Sponsored by the Great People Society. A procession will probably be held in Pootung afterwards.

It is further reported that the pro-Japanese organizations in Japanese occupied areas have prepared large quantities of anti-British, anti-Chiang Kai Shek and anti-Comintern handbills for distribution during meetings and processions to be held on August 13. Such literature will most likely appear in the Settlement and French Concession.

#### Distribution

Commissioner  
D.C. (Divisions)  
D.C. (Crime)  
A.C. (A. & T.R.)  
All D.O.s  
All D.D.O.s  
S.V.C.  
British Military  
U.S.M.C.  
French Police

C O N F I D E N T I A L

August 7, 1939.

Divisional Memo No.277.

Divisional Officers.

D.D.Os. (for information).

9357  
15 8 39

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED ON THE  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF LOCAL HOSTILITIES,  
AUGUST 9/14, 1939  
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MILITARY  
PATROLS

BARRICADES

BARRIER  
SEARCHES:

1. Precautionary measures will be put into force at 5.00 a.m. August 9 and will not be relaxed until Stand-Down on August 14. Curfew will be strictly enforced during the above period.
2. The cooperation of the British Military, United States Marine Corps, the Royal Italian Marines, the S.V.C., and the French Police, has been requested, and the maximum number of special patrols for internal security are being supplied by the Military and S.V.C.
3. Barricade Southern boundary line of Settlement/ French Concession and Western Perimeter from Avenue Haig/Tifeng Road to Brennan Piece. Barricade and keep closed all intersections and alleyways with the exception of main arteries mentioned below. Divisional Officers will notify D.C. (Divisions) of transport and barbed wire knife rest requirements as early as possible.
4. Barrier Search Parties will start to operate at the following intersections at 5.00 a.m. August 9. Arrangements have been made with the Defence Forces for military posts to be provided at each of these points:-

British or S.V.C. Sector

- (a) The Bund/Avenue Edward VII
- (b) Szechuen Road/ "
- (c) Honan Road/ "
- (d) Fokien Road/ "
- (e) Chekiang Road/ "
- (f) Yu Ya Ching Road/ "

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American Sector

- (g) Mohawk Road/Avenue Edward VII
- (h) Yates Road/Avenue Foch
- (j) Seymour Road/ "
- (k) Weihaiwei Road/ "

British Sector.

- (l) Avenue Haig/Avenue Foch
- (m) Gt. Western Road/Tifeng Road
- (n) Avenue Haig/Edinburgh Road
- (o) Avenue Haig/Rockhill Avenue
- (p) Yu Yuen Road/Tifeng Road
- (x) Kinnear Road/Edinburgh Road

Italian Sector.

- (q) Jessfield Road/Tifeng Road (North Side)
- (r) Jessfield Road/Connaught Road (North Side)
- (s) Brennan Piece/Jessfield Village
- (v) Brennan Road/Edinburgh Road
- (w) Brennan Piece/Robison Road

BILLETING

- 5. Arrangements regarding the billeting of troops attached to the various posts will be made by the Staff Captain in conjunction with Divisional Officers.

BRIDGES  
CLOSED

- 6. The following bridges will be closed to all traffic:-
  - 1. Markham Road
  - 2. Woonien Road
  - 3. Stone Bridge
  - 4. Thibet Road
  - 5. Shanse Road
  - 6. Kiangse Road

The Defence Forces are posting guards on the following bridges and all vehicles proceeding over these bridges will be subject to inspection:-

1. Garden Bridge
2. Chapoo Road Bridge
3. Szechuen Road Bridge
4. Ichang Road Bridge

BRIDGES  
OPEN

7. Chekiang Road Bridge will be open for vehicular traffic only.

Fokien Road Bridge will be open for pedestrians only. Honan Road Bridge will remain fully open.

SOOCHOW  
CREEK &  
BUND

8. Strong patrols will be posted on all bridges that are open over the Soochow Creek, and special attention will be given to the searching of persons entering the Settlement by way of the Bund and Soochow Creek.

MOBILE  
PATROLS:

9. Mobile Patrols to operate between posts to prevent persons entering the Settlement other than by the Roads open for that purpose, and to stop persons attempting to climb the barricades.

SEARCH OF  
VEHICLES  
AND  
PEDESTRIANS

10. All vehicular and pedestrian traffic will be subject to search, but discretion will be used in regard to all nationals with extra-territorial rights, who will not be searched except in exceptional instances. Particular attention is to be paid to the searching of all bicycles, rickshas and empty rickshas, parcels with shop wrappers, vegetable baskets, and school boys' satchels etc.

SUSPECTS  
& BAD  
CHARACTERS:

11. Commencing from 6.00 p.m. August 8th, internal Search Parties consisting of all available uniform officers and detectives will round up and detain in Stations all known suspects, loiterers, persons found in hotels, tea-shops, lodging houses etc., who fail to give a satisfactory account to the



Police of their presence in the Settlement.

JAPANESE  
SUBJECTS  
AUGUST 9  
& AFTER:

12. Warning is being issued through the Japanese Authorities for Japanese residents to remain North of the Creek as far as possible during the emergency period; to keep off the streets South of the Creek unless unavoidable on account of business - and to ask for Police escort if of necessity entering or passing through crowded districts.

WESTERN  
MILL  
DISTRICT:

13. Special protection will be afforded to Japanese Mills and Japanese Mill Quarters in Pootoo Road and Gordon Road Districts, in conjunction with the U.S. Marines and Royal Italian Marines. D.O. "B" will make the detailed arrangements with the U.S. Marines and Royal Italian Marines.

BICYCLE  
PATROLS:  
"B" DIVISION

14. Extensive cycle patrols will be used, and all bicycles at the Stations and the Stores will be requisitioned for this purpose.

ALLEYWAYS  
"B" DIVISION:

15. Commencing at Curfew, Aug. 8/9th, all alleyways which are known to be frequented by bad elements or used by them to gain access to Municipal Roads will be barricaded temporarily.

MILITARY  
PATROLS  
WESTERN  
PERIMETER

16. The British Military have arranged for 3 patrols daily in No. 1, 2 and 3 Patrol Areas, also for patrols on Jessfield, Brennan and Railway Roads at 5 a.m., 7 a.m., 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily.

POLICE POSTS  
WESTERN  
PERIMETER

17. Two C.P.C's to be posted at the five British Posts on Western Perimeter (railway line); they will be under the instructions of the N.C.O. at each post.

MILITARY  
PATROLS  
"A" DIVISION

18. Commencing at 5 a.m. August 9 the British Military are supplying 2 patrols daily for Nanking Road between 5 a.m. and midnight.

MOBILE  
PATROLS  
"A" DIVISION

19. From 5 a.m. August 12 the S.V.C. Russian Regiment are supplying two mobile patrols for Foochow/Yu Ya Ching/Peking Roads.

S.V.C.  
ARMOURD CARS

20. From 5 a.m. August 9th, 12th, 13th and 14th the Armoured Cars will be operating in "A" Division (East of Yu Ya Ching Road) and "B" Division (West of Yu Ya Ching Road) between 5 a.m. until Stand-Down is ordered at about 10 p.m., and on August 10th and 11th from 5.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

CHINESE COURTS

21. The U.S. Marine Corps have arranged to supply guards from 5 a.m. August 9 at the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court, Lane 155/22 Weihaiwei Road and the 1st. Shanghai Special District Court No.870 Weihaiwei Road.

DEFENCE GATES  
WEST HONGKONG

22. The Defence Gates on Boundary Road will be closed at 5 a.m. August 9 and only opened for the passage of public service vehicles.

MILITARY  
PATROLS  
WEST HONGKONG

23. From 5 a.m. August 9 the British Military have arranged for patrols to operate on North Kiangse Road every 2 hours, and 3 patrols daily between "A" and "F" Blockhouses.

RESERVE UNITS

24. The Reserve Unit will stand by complete from 5.00 a.m. August 9th.

S.V.C.

25. The S.V.C. will be "On Precaution" from 5.00 a.m. August 9 and "Mobilised" from 5 a.m. August 12 until Stand-Down on August 14.

NEWSPAPER  
OFFICES

26. From 5 a.m. August 12 the S.V.C. have arranged to supply special guards and patrols on newspaper offices Nos. 1 to 9 vide Central Station map.

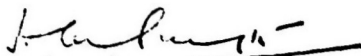
S.M.P.  
SPECIALS

27. The S.M.P. (Specials) will be mobilised from 5 a.m. August 9 to midnight August 14, and posted to their regular Stations. Officers in charge of Districts will arrange for

means as set down in Divisional Memo No. 270.

STAND-DOWN

28. Unless instructions are issued to the contrary;  
Stand-Down will be at 12 m.n. August 14/15.



D. C. (Divisions).

Distribution:

C.P.  
D.C. (Crim.)  
D.C. (Sp. Br.)  
S.D.C. (2) (1 copy for H.I.J.M. Consul General).  
D.C. (C)  
D.C. (For. Br. II)  
D.C. (Specials) (2)  
A.C. (A. & T.R.)  
A.C. (T)  
Stations  
Quartermaster  
Reserve Unit  
Training Depot  
C.C.R.  
Gov. of Gool

Copies for Information:

Commandant, S.V.C.  
G.O.C., British Forces (1 copy for H.B.M. Consul General)  
O.C., U.S. Marine Corps. (1 copy for U.S. Consul General)  
O.C., Royal Italian Marine Corps  
Commandant, French Police  
Secretary, S.M.C. (2) (1 copy for Chairman, S.M.C.)

WPY/.

August 13 Anniversary - Observation duty

Central District

- (1) General  
(especially Soochow Creek,  
The Bund, Nanking Road  
and Honan Road)..... C.D.C. 30
- (2) Before noon to be assisted by ..... Agent 37

Louza District

- (1) General  
(including Hoopah Road  
(South end) and corner  
of Chefoo and Chekiang  
roads)..... C.D.C. 107
- (2) Nanking Road and Yu Ya  
Ching Road (from Nanking  
Road to Peking Road) ..... C.D.C. 359
- (3) Before noon to be assisted by ..... Agent 37

Note : Yu Ya Ching Road (South end) to be  
covered by Chengtu Road man (D.S.I. Liao  
notified).

West Hongkew District

General  
(especially Northern Boundary  
and Soochow Creek, also the  
Chinese Chamber of Commerce) ..... C.D.S. 141

North of Soochow Creek

"C" Division - General ..... C.D.S. 89

"D" Division - General ..... C.D.S. 281  
Foh Ming Theatre

P.M. ~~Mongkan Park~~ - mass meeting ... Agent 37

Mass meeting and procession ... C.D.S. 89  
C.D.S. 281

Refugees

Those camps west of Yu Ya Ching Road and  
in West Hongkew and Hongkew Districts  
to be covered by the respective District  
Detective.

Those camps west of Yu Ya Ching Road ....C.D.C. 360

Standing by

7 p.m. - 10 p.m. in Office .....C.D.C. 360

*2/5/48*  
*1/21/48*

*Kao Yen-ken*  
D. S. I.

D.S.I. Kao will be  
available either in  
office or at home  
throughout the day.

August 13 Anniversary - Observation Duty from 5 a.m. - 12 m.n.

Chengtu Road District

C.D.C. 356

General, to pay special attention to Footung Guild and corner of Yu Ya Ching Road and Avenue Edward VII.

Sinza District

C.D.S. 45

General, (intersection of Yu Ya Ching, Avenue and Sinza Roads will be covered by detective attached Louza - D.S.I. Kao notified).

Bubbling Wall District

C.D.S. 45

General, to pay special attention to Medium Club and Y.W.C.A.

Gordon Road District

C.D.C. 388

General, to pay special attention to Japanese cotton mills.

Pootoo Road District

C.D.C. 53

General, to pay special attention to Japanese cotton mills and the vicinity of Kamamura Tower.

Western District, C.O.I.

C.D.C. 355  
C.D.C. 53

General, to keep observation at 22 Columbia Road. The Zao Ka Doc Area will be covered by C.D.C. 53.

D.S.I. Liao will be available at home throughout the day.

All detectives have been instructed to pay attention to the schools and rice shops in their respective districts."

*Liao Chung Chien*  
D.S.I.

*13/8*  
*13/8*

Date Aug 23 1966

Made by ..... 140 ..... Forwarded by, C. C. C. C.

The following procedure will be observed on the anniversary, August 13, 1939.

- That the cleaning be completed before 8.30 a.m. From 9 a.m. a prayer will be offered by representatives of various organizations.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date..... 19 .....

Subject.....

Made by ..... Forwarded by.....

3. At 11 a.m. in honor of men and women who served in the local hostilities, a ceremony of presenting letters of thanks written by the local Japanese Consul-General will be held at the Japanese Club.
4. A luncheon party will take place at the Japanese Club at noon of August 13 in order to commemorate the local hostilities which occurred on August 13, 1939.
5. On the date of the anniversary, every Japanese should partake of only one dish at meals.
6. Lectures will be broadcast by the local Japanese Naval Attaché and the President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation.
7. A Cinema, Lectures, and a Naval Band performance will be given at the Foo King Theatre (the former site of the Canton Theatre) on North Szechuen Road, between 6.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. August 13. (Shanghai Time).

D.O.C. FILE

D.O.D.

Hopkew.

Dirwell R.

278

D. C. (Special Branch)

*J. Miyajima*  
D.H.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Special Branch *1844/18*

REPORT

Date *August 10, 1939.*

Subject (in full) *Anniversary of August 13th - Newspapers advised*

*re undesirable comment.*

Made by *D. S. Pavloff*

Forwarded by *Em Golan 281*

On August 9, 1939 the following daily Russian newspapers were advised by the undersigned to refrain from publishing any comment on the subject of Second Anniversary of the Sino-Japanese hostilities :-  
Mr. V. Chilikin of "Novosti Dnia"  
Mr. Averkin of "Shanghai Zaria"  
Mr. V.S. Prisiajnikoff of "Slovo"

*D. S. Pavloff*  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.5, Special Branch

Date August 9, 1939.

Subject: Anniversary of August 13th - Newspapers advised re  
undesirable comment.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder

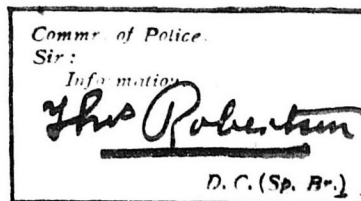
Acting on the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch), all English and European language dailies and leading Chinese language dailies were visited by the undersigned on August 7 and 8 (as per attached list) and advised that the Shanghai Municipal Council was desirous for newspaper comment on the incident of the outbreak of hostilities locally to be reduced to an absolute minimum. Without exception all editors and/or managers gave me their assurances that they would publish nothing except factual news, such as the precautions taken by the authorities and possible incidents connected therewith.

In the case of the lesser important Chinese language mosquito papers, each editor attended headquarters on the afternoon of August 7th and after being apprised of their contents was called upon to sign one of the attached acceptances of warning. The list of those so signing is attached "Flagged B."



*Em Golder*  
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)



LIST OF NEWSPAPERS VISITED SHOWING PERSON INTERVIEWED

"North China Daily News"  
R.T. Peyton-Griffin - Editor.

"Shanghai Times"  
A. Morley - Editor.

"China Press"  
Woo Kya-fang - Managing Editor.

"Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury"  
M.C. Ford - Editor.

"Der Wille"  
Osias Lewin - Editor.

"Sin Wan Pao"  
Wong Pah-ji (汪伯奇) - Manager.

"Shun Pao"  
Ma Ying-liang (馬應良) - Manager.

"Central China Daily News"  
Yih Sih-sung (葉雪松) - Manager.

"Eastern Times"  
Huo Ziang-sung (火翔松) - Sub-Editor deputising for manager.

"Chinese-American Daily News"  
M.C. Kao - Business Manager in the absence of  
H.M. Stuckgold.

"Hwa Pao"  
and  
"Hwa Mei Wan Pao"  
H.P. Mills - Publisher.

"China Evening News"  
B.H. Fleet - Managing Director.

"Ta Ying Yeh Pao"  
N.E. Bonner - in the temporary absence of  
J.A.E. Sanders-Bates.

"Kuo Chi Jih Pao"  
and  
"Kuo Chi Yeh Pao"  
D.W.S. Kelambi - Publisher.

"Ta Mei Wan Pao"  
and  
"Ta Mei Chou Pao"  
Randall Gould - Editor.

LIST OF MOSQUITO PAPERS SHOWING PERSONS WHO ATTENDED  
HEADQUARTERS ON THE AFTERNOON OF AUGUST 7, 1939, AND  
SIGNED THE FORM OF ACCEPTANCE OF WARNING

"Cheng Pao" (正報)  
 King Wen-zu (金文如)

"Hsi Shih Chia" (戲世界)  
 Liang Sin-hwa (梁梓華)

"Hsi Chu Shih Chia" (戲崇世界)  
 Tsang Siu-san (章秀珊)

"Social Daily News" (社會日報)  
 Chen Ting-zau (陳鵬潮)

"Sing Pao" (迅報)  
 Zung Ngau-saung (鄭傲霜)

"Hsi Pao" (戲報)  
 Lieu Moo-yuin (劉慕耘)

"Hsi Mi Chuan" (戲迷傳)  
 Chiu Ze-ping (邱若萍)

"Sun Pao" (生報)  
 Hu Chien-min (胡劍鳴)

"Eastern Daily News" (東方日報)  
 Dung Ying-sien (鄧蔭先)

"Wei Pao" (叻報)  
 Kyih Zau-tseng (吉兆徵)

"Sih Pao" (錫報)  
 Sih Nyoh-yien (薛鉅賢)

"Wu Yuin Jih Sun Lou" (五云日昇樓)  
 Koo Wai-ping (顧懷冰)

"Shanghai Daily News" (上海日報)  
 Wong Sih-zung (王雪塵)

"Tao Sheh Sin Wan Pao" (桃色新聞報)  
 Woo I-loo (吳侯廬)

"Ningpo Kung Pao" (寧波公報)  
 Zu Sin (茹辛)

"Crystal" (晶報)  
 Kwan Chi-yu (關啟宇)

"Lieh Pao" (力報)  
 Hu Lieh-keng (胡力更)

"Hollywood Pao" (好萊塢日報)  
 Hsu Chi-wei (許企偉)

"Hwa Pao" (華報)  
 Hsu Chi-ya (許企俠)

"Robinhood" (羅賓漢)  
 Chiu Foh-shing (邱發聲)

"Lee Yuan Shih Chia" (梨園世界)  
 Zau Zai-tsang (趙瑞章)

"Shiang Hai Pictorial" (香港画报)  
Tseu Ih-noong (周艳农)

"Hsiu Tseng Pao" (袖珍报)  
Tao Chi-fun (陶知奋)

"Fun Pao" (奋报)  
Tao Chi-fun (陶知奋)



Shanghai, August 7, 1939.

This is to acknowledge that today I have been warned by Deputy Commissioner of Police (Special Branch) against publishing in my paper matter likely to react to the detriment of peace and order of the Settlement under pain of suspension, temporary or permanent, of my paper. I understand this warning refers in particular to August 13 and the several days preceding and following and that the Municipal Authorities desire that news items or articles bearing on the anniversary be omitted from the press and that no mention of the anniversary be included in any form.

茲承認今日余在警務處接受副處長兼特務  
科科長之警告對於余所編輯之報紙不得登載有碍  
公共租界治安之文字如有違反此項警告者則聽憑  
警務處暫時或永久禁止余所編輯之報紙出版余  
並知悉此項警告特別注重關於八月十三日之紀念節  
(及該節前後數日)之文字工部局當局深望各報對  
於有關八一三紀念節之新聞或文字一概免登所有  
關於八一三任何形式之文字均勿登載

正報館主文九發

Shanghai, August 7, 1939.

This is to acknowledge that today I have been warned by Deputy Commissioner of Police (Special Branch) against publishing in my paper matter likely to react to the detriment of peace and order of the Settlement under pain of suspension, temporary or permanent, of my paper. I understand this warning refers in particular to August 13 and the several days preceding and following and that the Municipal Authorities desire that news items or articles bearing on the anniversary be omitted from the press and that no mention of the anniversary be included in any form.

茲承認今日余在警務處接受副處長兼特務  
科科長之警告對於余所編輯之報紙不得登載有碍  
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大公報  
梁士壯  
啟

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割世之音有和杆

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社會日報陳聰明

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沈  
報  
館  
啟

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戴新則慕耘



August

4,

39.

Commandant L. Fabre,  
Directeur des Services de Police,  
SHANGHAI.

My Dear Commandant,

Thank you for your note of August 2, 1939 in  
regard to the Eastern Times.

sp Br { Our Special Branch are paying special attention  
to Chinese Newspapers and all have been requested to  
omit mention of the August 13 anniversary so far as  
possible.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

WPK/.

Translation from French

French Police Headquarters  
No. 2477/A

Shanghai, August 2, 1900.

Major R. E. BOURNE,  
Commissioner of Police,  
S. M. P.

Dear Major Bourne.

I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter I have sent this day to the management of the "Eastern Times." The French authorities have forbidden the sale of this paper for one week as a penalty for having published an article of a defamatory character.

With the approach of the second anniversary of the hostilities, we intend to watch the press very closely to prevent articles against public order.

Yours, etc.

August 1, 1939.

No. 2462/A

Mr. HUANG FAN WEI,  
"Eastern Times,"  
514 Hupeh Road,  
Shanghai.

Sir.

In the July 31 issue of your paper,  
"Eastern Times," you published the following article:-

"We learn that when a French Concession  
policeman arrests an offender who has to  
pay a fine of \$1, the officer concerned  
secures 30 cents as award."

Considering that this statement is likely  
to bring discredit to the name of the Police, the  
French Concession Authorities have decided to  
prohibit the distribution of your paper for one week  
in the Concession. Consequently, you will take  
adequate steps to see that this order is strictly  
enforced from August 3 to 9 inclusive.

I have to advise you that any attempt to  
infringe this order, or any publication of further  
falsehoods will entail further penalties including  
the withdrawal of authorization to distribute  
your paper in the French Concession.

Yours, etc.

Chief of Police.



SERVICES DE POLICE

DIRECTION

N°

\*

*Shanghai, le* 2 Août 1939.

Major K. M. BOURNE.  
 Commissioner  
 Shanghai Municipal Police

SHANGHAI.

Cher Major BOURNE,

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre à toutes fins utiles, la copie d'une lettre que j'expédie ce jour à la direction du journal "Eastern Times". Les Autorités Françaises ont interdit la vente de ce journal, pour une période d'une semaine, à titre de sanction pour avoir publié un article de caractère diffamatoire.

A l'approche du second anniversaire des hostilités, nous avons l'intention de surveiller la presse d'une façon toute particulière, pour combattre les articles nuisibles à l'ordre public.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Major BOURNE, l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Directeur des Services de Police.

P.A.  
 Translet & Co  
 à action 1939



1000 1000 1000.

Monsieur Louis F. H. H.  
Journal "Eastern Times"  
N° 514, Dupon Road

.....

Monsieur,

Dans le numéro du 31 Juillet de votre journal  
"Eastern Times", vous avez publié l'information sui-  
vante :

"Nous apprenons que lorsqu'un agent de la Police  
Française arrête un contrevenant qui doit payer une  
amende de 1 dollar, cet agent touche trente cents, à  
titre de gratification".

Considérant que cette affirmation toute gratuite  
est de nature à porter atteinte au renom de la Police,  
les autorités de la Concession Française ont décidé  
d'interdire la distribution de votre journal pendant  
semaine, sur le territoire soumis à leur juridiction.

En conséquence, vous voudrez bien faire le néces-  
saire pour que cette mesure soit strictement appliquée  
du 3 au 9 Août inclus.

Je tiens à vous aviser que toute tentative d'en-  
freindre cet ordre, ou toute publication de nouvelle  
tendancieuse pourrait entraîner des sanctions plus

... ..

travaux allant jusqu'au retrait définitif de l'autorisation de répandre votre journal en Concession Française.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Directeur des Services de Police.

Misc. 735/39."C".

Report sent with <b>Pro-Chinese</b> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.		7357 13-8-39	
Where found	<b>Nanking Road West of Honan Road.</b>	Time found	<b>7a.m.</b> Date <b>13-8-39</b>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<b>Business district.</b>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<b>Near Chinese Silk shop.</b>	
How distributed? (If known).		<b>Stuck on telephone pole.</b>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		<b>Pro-Chungking Government.</b>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<b>Nil.</b>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<b>-</b>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<b>-</b>	

*Secret*

*Harrison*

Special report  
of August 14 1939  
JWS

Date **13-8-39**

*Wk*  
*13/1/39*

Signed **D. S.**  
for C. I. etc. i/c. Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 400/39.

REPORT

Gordon Road Station,

Date August 12th, 1939.

Subject (in full) Re Posters found in Gordon Road District.

Made by P/D.S.I. Chi Yung Kuei. Forwarded by *[Signature]* Officer i/ch.

Sir,

At 6.30 p.m. 12/8/39, C.D.C. 243 brought to the station 11 Anti-Japanese posters which he had removed from the walls of houses and electric light poles on Sinza Road between Ferry and Hart Roads.

D.S. Eynstone and the undersigned attended but enquiries made at the locality failed to glean any information which would disclose the identity of person or persons who had posted the posters.

Special branch informed.

Message circulated.

Yours obediently,

*[Signature]*  
P/D.S.I.

*[Signature]*  
Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

D.C. Sp. Br.

S I

Q 13/4

CP3

Recd

Special report of August 14, 1939.  
13/8



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S.I., Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 11, 1939.

Subject. National Salvation Propaganda - Handbills thrown from

Sun Company's Roof Garden.

Made by. D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

C. Crawford

At 7 p.m. August 10, a number of copies of a mimeographed handbill purporting to have been issued by a "Youth's Enemy-Resisting Propaganda Corps" (青年抗敵宣傳隊) were thrown from the Roof Garden of Sun Company building on Nanking Road.

A copy of the handbill was obtained (attached) and the translation is as follows :-

"Dear Brethren of Shanghai,

"The glorious "August 13"

"Anniversary again confronts us and all people

"of the great Republic of China should unite

"and make sacrifices for the nation with

"undaunted spirit.

"We should maintain a prolonged war

"of resistance against the enemy and so support

"our leader in his campaign of resistance to the

"bitter end, which will ultimately result in

"victory and we shall obtain permanent freedom

"and emancipation.

Youth's Enemy-Resisting  
Propaganda Corps

Distributed on "August 13"  
Anniversary Day.

In an attempt to prevent handbills, etc. from being thrown from roofs of buildings in Nanking Road, wire fences have been erected round the edges of roof gardens and over the windows. A number

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

- 2 -

Subject .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

of these on the Sun Company's Roof Garden have, however, been damaged and of late large holes have appeared therein, especially at Yu' Ya Ching and Nanking Road corner.

The above damage to the nets has greatly facilitated the throwing of literature and other articles from roof gardens and owing to the nature of damage to those of the Sun Company may be the reason for that building being the centre of these activities.

D.O. 'A'  
E.  
C. 4/8

Kao Yen-ken  
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—1455, 59

Division.  
St. John's New Police Station.  
August 18th 1939

Diary Number:— 4

Nature of Offence: 2

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

See below

Places visited in course of investigation each day

See below

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

In the Public Mortuary on the morning of August 17, Procurator Shing Chung (張席儒), held an inquest on the body of Li Chung Ling (李仁民), one of the persons injured in this case who died in the St. Luke's Hospital at 4 p.m. on August 18, and at the conclusion of the hearing handed down the following verdict:-

"Death due to shrapnel wound.

Body to be removed by deceased's

father, Li Chung Zung (李振才);

for burial".

*J. W. Lambrook*

Det. Supt.

Gen. Det. 1/c.

D.D.O.'s Div.

D.C. (Special Branch).

19/8  
19/8

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—1435/39

"C" Division.  
West Hongkey Police Station.  
August 14, 1939

Diary Number: 2 Nature of Offence: 2

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below	Places visited in course of investigation each day	See below
--	-----------	--	-----------

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On the morning of August 13, .S. Mnt of the Finger print Bureau attended the scene of the bombing and took photographs. 3 id photographs are now attached to station file.

A visit to the St. Luke's Hospital on the morning of August 14 ascertained that six of the injured persons in this case, numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10 in the initial report, are still being detained for treatment.

The injury C.P.C. 2367 sustained on the right arm whilst operating with a search party on North Hunan Road Bridge at the time of the explosion, is negligible. It appears that a metal fragment which struck him on the arm above the elbow, pierced his tunic and caused a slight abrasion.

Also on the morning of August 14 B.S. Smith (H) and the undersigned interviewed Mr. K. Sugimoto, General Manager of the Inland Water Navigation Company. When approached on the subject of the bombing Mr. Sugimoto stated he did not consider the incident had anything to do with his business. He explained that his company had occupied offices in the Embankment Building since July 1938; and that during this time he had never experienced any trouble with his staff. He added that thirty Japanese and seventy Chinese were employed in the offices, whilst about seven hundred Chinese were

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:

2/2

Nature of Offence:

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

employed on company's lighters operating on the Soochow Creek and outlying ports. He also explained that with the exception of an official coolie named Tsu Foo Kung (Tsu Foo Kung), no other member of his staff slept on the premises. In conclusion Mr. Sugimoto stated that he was unable to throw any light upon the incident.

Tsu Foo Kung, the official coolie, when questioned by detectives stated that at the time of the explosion he was sleeping in the office. He opened the office door on arrival of Police, following which he endeavoured to get in touch with Mr. Sugimoto.

In an effort to obtain information of value concerning the bombing, investigating officers have closely questioned the injured persons, residents, hawkers and other persons who habitually loiter in the vicinity of North Homen Road Bridge, but without result.

At present there is nothing to indicate the motive for the bombing other than it occurred the day before the anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai.

S. Det.

D. S.

D.D.O. "C".

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy for

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

Crime Register No. 1001/39

Division. West Hongkong  
Police Station. August 14, 1939

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:	2
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Outing No. 10 North Road 1000.		
Time and date of offence.	8.15 p.m. 12-8-39		
Time and date reported.	8.15 p.m. 12-8-39		
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	See below		
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Unobt in 61.		
Arrests.	Nil.		
Classification of property stolen.	/	\$ 1	Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	/	See below	Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	<p>See below</p> <p>Entered in Crime Index.</p>		
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	<p>See below</p>		

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises Y
- (k) Are they all "old" servants Y
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long Y
- (m) What was their "characters" Y
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason Y
- (o) Are old servants suspected Y
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected Y

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

This P.I. is in connection with West Hongkew  
Disc. 222/39, transferred on instructions of C.O.C.

At 8.10 p.m. August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1939, a telephone message was received from C.O.C. 2954, through Box 13, Honan Road Bridge, to the effect that a bomb explosion had occurred on North Honan Road near North Soochow Road.

The station alarm was immediately rung and all available men under the direction of the Inspector i/c attended the scene.

On arrival it was learnt that a bomb had been thrown outside the Japanese Shipping and Navigation Company, situated in the Embankment Bldg. No. 16 North Honan Road, near North Soochow Road. Outside the premises four Chinese were found lying on the pavement suffering from injuries sustained from flying fragments.

C.F.B. Ambulances were immediately summoned and the injured persons conveyed to hospital.

A cordon was placed around the scene and all doors of the Embankment Building closed. A call was put through to the Reserve Unit by the Inspector i/c, which on arrival searched all servants' quarters in the said building. Nothing incriminating, however, was found.

An examination of the scene revealed that the bomb had exploded on the east side of North Honan Road, on the pavement a few feet from the door of the said Japanese Shipping Company. As a result of the explosion the office windows above and on each side of the door were shattered. A search in the vicinity revealed numerous segregated pieces of

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:

1/3

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Next, with upon examination proved to be fragments of shell (the fragments).

During the course of investigations, Mr. Gilbert, Deputy Commissioner, informed S. J. Shiden, Ser. Det., that he had heard from Capt. in Burton, "B" Company, C.F.C., that priv. to A. Roach of the same company had witnessed the bomb dropping. Inspector Shiden immediately interviewed the private at "B" Company Headquarters, but upon being questioned he denied having seen the bomb thrown. He stated that he heard an explosion whilst visiting friends in the Ambulant Building, and promptly rushed to the scene. He was unable to proffer any further information.

Inquiries reveal that twelve persons, including C.F.C. 2667, sustained injuries from flying fragments at the time of the explosion. The nature of their injuries and particulars are as follows:—

- (1) Mr. Ying Hou (28/12), male Chinese, age 29, residing at 311 Yangchow Road, treated in the Lester Chinese Hospital and certified suffering from "shell wound of chest". Not serious.
- (2) Wong Hong Lai (24/12), male Chinese, age 28, residing at 24, Young Hong Li, Tsoos Road. Detained in the Lester Chinese Hospital suffering from "Compound fracture of leg".
- (3) Li. H. Poh (25/12), male Chinese, age 25, residing at 208 Ngan Road. Detained in the Lester Chinese Hospital suffering from "Compound fracture of left leg".
- (4) Wong Qian An (21/12), female Chinese, age 25,



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:

1,4

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Residing at No. 2 Sun on Road. Detained in the  
Lester Chinese Hospital suffering from "Compound  
fracture of left leg. Location of right leg non-  
existent".

- (5) Wang Tien Shue (王田书), male Chinese, age 13, residing  
at No. 176 Lane 546 Tiandong Road. Detained in the  
Lester Chinese Hospital suffering from "Compound  
fracture of left arm".
- (6) Cheng Poh Keng (程伯庚), male Chinese, age 19,  
residing at 734 Chengtu Road, treated in the St.  
Luke's Hospital and certified suffering from  
"Shrapnel wound of right arm and leg".
- (7) Wong Ah Poh (王阿大), male Chinese, age 44,  
residing at No. 508 Tuh An Lee, North Soochow  
Road, treated in the St. Luke's Hospital and  
certified suffering from "Shrapnel wound of right  
shoulder".
- (8) Woo Young Ku (吴荣高), male Chinese, age 24,  
residing at No. 4 Tuh An Lee, Kamsuh Road, treated  
in the St. Luke's Hospital and certified suffering  
from "Shrapnel wound of left leg".
- (9) Chu Yu Ming (朱玉明), male Chinese, age 10,  
residing at No. 176 Lane 546 Tiandong Road,  
Detained in the St. Luke's Hospital suffering from  
"Shrapnel wound of eye and abdomen".
- (10) Li Zeng Ming (李仁明), male Chinese, age 12,  
residing at No. 55 Lane 546 Tiandong Road, Detained  
in the St. Luke's Hospital suffering from "Shrapnel  
wound of hip".
- (11) C. No. 2667, attached to West Manshow Station, treated  
in the Police Hospital and certified suffering  
from "abrasion wound".
- (12) Fong Yu Gung (冯玉庚), female Chinese, age 24,  
residing at No. 17 Kee Kong Lee, North Chukong  
Road, treated in the St. Luke's Hospital and  
certified suffering from "Shrapnel wound of left  
buttock".

All these persons were interviewed by investigating

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:

1/E

Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On the 1st of the month of January, 1937, at 10.15 p.m., a bomb was thrown from a motor vehicle on the North Henan Road Bridge, which caused a large explosion. The bomb was thrown from a motor vehicle which was travelling in the direction of the North Henan Road Bridge, and it exploded some distance from the bridge, causing a large explosion.

The nearest police to the scene of the explosion of the bomb was the 31st Division, G.P.C. 2254, G.P.C. 2257, 2406, 2702, 2954, 3123, 327 (injured), 2659 and 2856, who were stationed on North Henan Road Bridge approximately thirty yards away. G.P.C. 2254 stated that at 8.15 p.m. whilst operating on the bridge he heard an explosion, and observed a crowd of people running in confusion near the scene of the occurrence. He immediately rushed to the spot with his party, closed off the area, and ordered G.P.C. 2254 to telephone the station.

As can be seen from the foregoing, despite the extensive investigations made, no steps have been taken to establish the identity of the bomb-thrower or the manner in which the missile was thrown, has been forthcoming. However from observations made at the scene of the explosion it is presumed that the motor vehicle was a motor vehicle whilst passing the scene of the explosion. It is arrived at owing to the fact that the motor vehicle was seen to be travelling in the direction of the North Henan Road Bridge.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.  
Police Station.  
19

Diary Number: 1/6

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Embarkment sailing is strictly how the Chinese Shipping Company was accepted by the Chinese; also that if the Chinese had been within his actions would have most likely been all by the means in the vicinity.

Investigation is being continued.

The following officers attend the scene:

D.C. "Division"

D.C. "Crime"

D.C. Training School.

D.C. "C" Division.

D.C. "C" Division.

Inspector i/c H.

Sen. Det. i/c H.

The D.C. also attended and placed a guard in front of the premises.

Det.

*J. H. Chiswick*  
Det. H.

D.D.O. "C".

D.C. Special Branch.

Copy for

**File No.**.....

**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**

Gen. E. H. Hanger, Jr.

## REPORT

.....Station,  
August 14, 39  
Data 12

Date ..... 19...

**Subject (in full)**

~~and explosion dated th Chicago Jul n after investigation~~

.....  
• . abrak

*Made by.*

*Forwarded by*

office: may 179

Mr.

This file is dated 10/10/70 and has been made out for the use of the FBI as an indication of the "Computer One."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

2025

● ● ● ● ●

● ●

~00. D141900

Copy for

**•G. 37 c1 1 3r rub.**

Misc.

289/39 (2)

West Hongkew

1357

Further Report

August 14th, 39

Bomb explosion outside the Inland Water Navigation

Company No. 16 North Homan Road.

D.S. Sanbrook

*[Signature]*  
Inspector,  
Officer i/c.

Sir;

On the morning of August 13 D.S. Mant of the Fingerprint Bureau attended the scene of the bombing and took photographs. Said photographs are now attached to station file.

A visit to the St. Luke's and Lester Hospital on the morning of August 14 ascertained that six of the injured persons in this case, numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10 in the initial report, are still being detained for treatment.

The injury C.P.C. 2667 sustained on the right arm whilst operating with a search party on North Homan Road Bridge at the time of the explosion, is negligible. It appears that a metal fragment which struck him on the arm above the elbow, pierced his tunic and caused a slight abrasion.

Also on the morning of August 14 D.S. Saitoh (H) and the undersigned interviewed Mr. K. Sugimoto, General Manager of the Inland Water Navigation Company. When approached on the subject of the bombing Mr. Sugimoto stated he did not consider the incident had anything to do with his business. He explained that his company had occupied offices in the Embankment Building since July 1938; and that during this time he had never experienced any trouble with his staff. He added that thirty Japanese and seventy Chinese were employed in the offices, whilst about seven hundred Chinese were employed on company's lighters operating on the Soochow Creek and outlying ports. He also explained that with the exception of an office coolie named Tsen Foo Kung (朱福根), no other member of his staff slept on the premises. In conclusion Mr. Sugimoto stated that he was unable to throw any light upon

( 2 )

the incident.

Mr. Wu Hung, the office coolie, when questioned by detectives stated that at the time of the explosion he was sleeping in the office. He opened the office door on arrival of police, following which he endeavoured to get in touch with Mr. Sugita.

In an effort to obtain information of value concerning the bombing, investigating officers have closely questioned the injured persons, residents, makers and other persons who habitually loiter in the vicinity of North Homan Road Bridge, but without result.

At present there is nothing to indicate the motive for the bombing other than it occurred the day before the anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

*J. H. R. R. R. R. R.*  
Det. Sgt.

Sen. Int. 1/c.

D.D.O. 1/c. Div.

D.O. 1/c. Div.

D.O. (Divisions).

Copy for D.O. (Special Branch).

3  
His.

West Hongkew.

August 2.

Bomb explosion outside the branch inland water navigation company

Company No. 16 North Mon-n Road.

... Ambrose

Inspector,  
Officer i/c.

Sir:

At 8.16 p.m. this evening, Saturday August 2, 1939, a telephone message was received from No. 2954, through Box 13 Mon-n Road, to the effect that a bomb explosion had occurred on North Mon-n Road near North Soochow Road.

The station alarm was immediately rung and all available men under the direction of the Inspector i/c. attended the scene.

On arrival it was learnt that a bomb had been thrown outside the Japanese inland water navigation company, situated in the Embankment Building No. 16 North Mon-n Road near North Soochow Road. Outside the premises four Chinese were found lying on the pavement suffering from injuries sustained from flying fragments.

S.R.M. Ambulances were immediately summoned and the injured persons conveyed to hospital.

A cordon was placed around the scene and all doors of the Embankment Building closed. A call was put through to the Reserve Unit by the Inspector i/c., which on arrival searched all servant's quarters in the said building. Nothing incriminating, however, was found.

An examination of the scene revealed that the bomb had exploded on the east side of North Mon-n Road, on the pavement a few feet from the door of the said Japanese Whipping Company. As a result of the explosion the office windows above and on each side of the door were shattered. A search in the vicinity revealed numerous segregated pieces of metal, which upon examination appeared to be fragments of a mill.



Sheet No. 2.

type handgrenade.

During the course of investigations Mr. Gilbert, Deputy Commissioner, informed P.I. Shields, Sen. Det., that he had heard from Capt. in Barton, "B" Company C.V.C., that Private A. Roach of the same company had witnessed the bomb throwing. Inspector Shields immediately interviewed the private at "B" Company Headquarters, but upon being questioned he denied having seen the bomb thrown. He stated that he heard an explosion whilst visiting friends in the Ambulant Building, and promptly rushed to the scene. He was unable to proffer any further information.

Inquiries reveal that twelve persons, including C.P.C. 2667, sustained injuries from flying fragments at the time of the explosion. The nature of their injuries and particulars are as follows:-

1. **Lur Ying Hou** (賴英浩), male Chinese, age 29, residing at 311 Yangchow Road, treated in the Lester Chinese Hospital and certified suffering from "Shell wound of chest" Not serious.
2. **Wong Kung Lai** (王根來), male Chinese, age 29, residing at 26, Soong Dong Li, Tsapoo Road, detained in the Lester Chinese Hospital suffering from "Compound fracture of leg".
3. **Zia Ka Foh** (謝家福), male Chinese, age 23, residing at 385 Elgin Road, detained in the Lester Chinese Hospital suffering from "Compound fracture of left leg".
4. **Wong Chow Sz** (王周氏), female Chinese, age 75, residing at No. 2 Purdon Road, detained in the Lester Chinese Hospital suffering from "Compound fracture of left leg. Laceration of right leg and arm".
5. **Zung Tan Sz** (鄭丹汝), male Chinese, age 13, residing at No. 176 Lane 546 Siendong Road, detained in the Lester Chinese Hospital suffering from "Compound fracture of left arm".
6. **Chang Foh Keng** (何福根), male Chinese age 19, residing at 734 Chengtu Road, treated in the St. Luke's Hospital and certified suffering from "Shrapnel wound of right arm and leg".



Sheet No. 3.

7. Wong Ah San (王阿山), male Chinese, age 44, residing at No. 508 Suh An Lee Alleyway, North Looshow Road treated in the St. Luke's Hospital and certified suffering from "shrapnel wound of right shoulder."
8. Yoo Young Su (吳榮富), male Chinese age 24, residing at No. 4 Suh An Lee Alleyway, Kansuh Road, treated in the St. Luke's Hospital and certified suffering from "shrapnel wound of left leg".
9. Chu Yau King (朱耀明), male Chinese age 10, residing at No. 170 Lane 540 Tiendong Road, detained in the St. Luke's Hospital suffering from "shrapnel wound of left eye and abdomen".
10. Li Zang Ming (李仁民), male Chinese, age 12, residing at No. 55 Lane 540 Tiendong Road, detained in the St. Luke's Hospital suffering from "shrapnel wound of hip."
11. C.P.C. 2667, attached to West Hongkew station treated in the Police Hospital and certified suffering from "abrasion wound."
12. Song Yu Gung (宋玉工), female Chinese, age 24, residing at No. 17 Yoo Hong Lee Alleyway, North Chekiang Road, treated in the St. Luke's Hospital and certified suffering from "shrapnel wound of left buttock".

All these persons were interviewed by investigating officers and closely questioned. None of them, however, were able to offer any information of value; they maintain that whilst walking in the vicinity they heard an explosion, and felt themselves being struck by flying fragments. Subsequent to the explosion they state the crowds ran in confusion.

The nearest police to the scene at the time of the occurrence was a search party consisting of P.S. 231 Martin, C.P.S. 682, C.P.Cs. 2267, 2406, 2762, 2954, 3123, 2667 (injured), 2659 and 2386, who were stationed on North Henan Road Bridge approximately thirty yards away. P.S. Martin states that at 8.15 p.m. whilst operating on the bridge he heard an explosion, and observed crowds of people running in confusion near the scene of the occurrence. He immediately rushed to the spot with his party, closed off the area and ordered C.P.C. 2954 to telephone the station.

Sheet No. 4.

As can be seen from the foregoing, despite the extensive investigations made, no clues likely to establish the identity of the bomb-thrower or the manner in which the missile was thrown, has been forthcoming. However from observations made at the scene it is presumed that the culprit threw the missile from a vehicle whilst passing the premises. This presumption is arrived at owing to the fact that the flats in the Embankment Building directly above the Japanese Shipping Company are occupied by foreigners; also that if the culprit had been walking his actions would have most likely been observed by persons in the vicinity.

Investigations are being continued.

The following officers attended the scene:

D.C. "Divisions".  
 D.C. "Crime".  
 D.C. Training Reserve,  
 D.C. 'C' Division,  
 D.D.C. 'C' Division,  
 Inspector i/c. W.H.  
 Sen. Det. i/c. W.H.

The S.V.C. also attended and placed guard in front of the premises.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. H. Lambrook*  
 Det. Sergt. 369.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.C. 'C' Div.

D.C. 'C' Div.

D.C. (Divisions).

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copy for

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

**REPORT**

Bubbling Well Station *7357*

Date Aug. 14, 1939.

Subject (in full) Meeting at the Kwang Wha University, Lincoln Avenue.

Made by D.S.I. Burton

Forwarded by C.I. *P. D. Burton*  
Officer i/c District.

D. C. (Crime)  
Information

D.D.C. "B" Div.



Sir,

Between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. on the 13-8-39, a meeting was held at the Kwang Wha University, Lincoln Avenue which was attended by 400 persons, comprising 200 Japanese and 200 Chinese.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Kitaoka, Advisor to the Western Area City Government and speeches were made by various Japanese of an Anti-British and Anti-Communist nature.

*Burton*  
D. S. I.

*JP*  
B. D. C. "B" Div.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*C. D. J. Sch*

*C. 14 8*  
*14/8*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 13, 1939

Subject: Arrest of 5 male Chinese by Pootoo Rd. Station on 12.8.38 on  
Ichang Rd. Bridge, in possession of propaganda matter.  
Made by: D.S. Cornwell Forwarded by: C. G. Gao

On 12.8.39, acting on the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch), D.S. Cornwell and Clerk Hsu Ta Yung (S.1.) rendered assistance to Pootoo Road Station in interrogating five male Chinese named (1) Han Wen Zung (韓溫成), (2) Tsang Zao Loh (張兆陸), (3) Wong Ts Bing (黃子平), (4) Soong Dah Loong (宋大龍), and (5) Poo Ah Ziang (浦阿祥) whom they had taken into custody on 12.8.39 at the Ichang Rd. Bridge for being in possession of propaganda literature of a pro-Wang Ching Wei, Anti-Nationalist Government and Anti-British nature. They were individually interrogated and statements were taken from them which are attached hereto together with translation of the literature (appendix "A", "B", "C", "D", & "E").

Three of the five detained persons stated that the handbills found in their possession had been seen by them lying on the road in Chapei and had been picked up out of curiosity.

The fifth stated that the handbill in his possession had apparently been wrapped around the vegetables which he was carrying, by some person in his household.

The only statement of interest was that made by the fourth arrested person, Soong Dah Loong aforesaid, who, whilst walking toward Ichang Road in Chapei, was confronted by a Japanese soldier armed with a rifle and bayonet. This soldier

FILE

YB

FORM 1-2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station.

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by

Forwarded by

- 2 -

who was on sentry duty, thrust a blue handbill, (translation attached under "A"), into Soong's jacket pocket. Soong Dah Loong then walked over Ichang Road Bridge and was stopped and searched by the Pootoo Road Station Search Party.

There is no reason to suspect that any of the five arrested persons had the intention of distributing the propaganda matter in the Settlement.

The total number of handbills seized from the five persons were as follows:-

"A" - 2 copies  
"B" - 2 "  
"C" - 2 "  
"D" - 1 copy  
"E" - 2 copies

All five persons were released at 6 p.m., August 12th, 1939 on instructions from Mr. R.W. Yorke, D.O."B".

*H. E. Cornwell*  
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*\*See also D. E. 13/4*

*C. 13/4*

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

We three arrived at Chaotang and Chang San Road, Chapei  
 by 2.30 p.m. and immediately began collecting grass  
 seeds and until 11 p.m. 1948. When we conveyed  
 the grass collected in our three separate Lic. Nos. 57,  
 578, and 579 respectively to the Chang San Road. When  
 about one li north of Ichang Road Bridge (on Chang San Road  
 Chapei) we saw a black pig in motion on Lic. No. unknown,  
 proceeding from West to East on Chang San Road. The  
 car suddenly stopped before an advertisement board off the  
 roadway and two men in Chinese civilian clothes, believed  
 to be Chinese, alighted. There were two other males in  
 foreign clothes in the car but I did not notice their  
 nationality. The two men who alighted from the car carried  
 a tin of paste and a quantity of coloured papers some of  
 which they stuck on the advertisement board. Prior to  
 re-entering the car, they threw large quantities of these  
 papers, (translation attached under "A", "B", "C", "D" & "E")  
 on to the ground. They then left in the motor car.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of \_\_\_\_\_  
native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

I arrived at the \_\_\_\_\_ Road, C.T.C. after the  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Hua Yang Ding) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ into the  
\_\_\_\_\_ by Chinese policemen  
(C.P.C. No. 119, 117, 140) and the papers in  
\_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_  
the police station together with \_\_\_\_\_  
I don't know the contents of the papers nor did any one  
give them to me. This is my true statement.

Signed & thumbprinted:

蔡昌成  
十



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of THOMAS LEE (張兆隆)  
native of Kiangsu taken by me D.S. Cornwell  
at 11. 3. 11 on the 11. 3. 11 and interpreted by

My name is THOMAS LEE, 32, 11. 3. 11, 11. 3. 11,  
11. 3. 11, 11. 3. 11, 11. 3. 11, 11. 3. 11. I am a Chinese  
subject of Keylock & Pratt, 645 Gordon St.

I consider THE CHINESE 張兆隆 is a Chinese  
subject.

I am a Chinese subject of THE CHINESE 張兆隆.  
This is a Chinese subject.

THOMAS LEE (張兆隆)

張兆隆

+



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of CHEN TUNG-CHANG ( 陈统昌 )  
native of Kiangsu taken by me S. S. CHEN  
at Shanghai on the 11th day of April and interpreted by

CHEN TUNG-CHANG is a Chinese male, single, Chinese,  
born at Shanghai, China. I am Chinese.  
I declare to the Chinese Police that, in Shanghai.  
I declare to the Chinese Police ( 陈统昌 ) that in Shanghai.  
I declare to the Chinese Police that in Shanghai.  
This is my true statement.

Signed & sealed printed.

黄 拜

+



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of SOONG DAH LOONG (宋大龍)  
native of Kompo taken by me D.S. Cornwell  
at Pootoo Rd. Stn. on the 12.8.39 and interpreted by Clerk Hsu Ta-Yung

My name is Soong Dah Loong, age 48, native of Kompo, M/wheat hust dealer, residing at a house, number forgotten, off Macao Road. At 9 a.m. today, August 12, 1939 I proceeded to Chapel on business and at 12.30 p.m. the same day, I was proceeding back home on foot via Chung San Road and upon arrival at the north end of the Ichang Road Bridge and whilst passing a Japanese sentry (in uniform, and armed with a rifle with fixed bayonet) on duty there, he suddenly thrust a blue coloured paper into one of my jacket pockets (translation attached under "A"). Before I had time to examine what it was, I had already arrived at the opposite side of the bridge and there I was searched by the Settlement Police (C.P.C. 111) and the paper aforesaid was seized. I was then taken to the police station. I do not know the contents of the paper as I cannot read or write and in addition my eye sight is defective. This is my true statement.

宋大龍  
十



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of POO AH ZIANG ( 浦阿祥 )  
native of Chungju taken by me D.S. Cornwell  
at Pootoo Rd. Stn. on the 12.8.39 and interpreted by Clerk Hsu Ta Yung

My name is POO AH ZIANG, age 22, native of Chungju, residing and employed at the TAI LIEN KEE ( 泰连记 ) Grocery Shop, 101 Dah-zang Village. After taking my tiffin today, August 12, 1939, I left my shop on bicycle lic. No. 12045 proceeding in the direction of Shanghai via Chung San Road with the object of purchasing some oil and sauce from CHONG KEE ( 荣记 ) Sauce Hong, Gordon Road. On arrival at the Ichang Road Bridge, I was searched by the Settlement police (F.P.S. 84) who seized a coloured paper (translation attached under "E") which was used to pack some salted vegetable. (This was in my possession, being tied onto the handle bar of the bicycle). The packet was to be taken to my mother who is residing at 2 Yoong Kong Li, Zao Ka Doo. I do not know how this paper came into my possession. It must have been used for wrapping purposes by some member of my family without my knowledge. I was then taken to the police station. I have been receiving education for 4 years during my childhood. I do not know the contents of the paper. This is my true statement.

浦阿祥  
+



1. The subject is a member of the East Asia at  
the University of California, Los Angeles, and is  
a member of the East Asia at the University of California, Los Angeles.

1. If the ultimate result of this war is victory for China, will we then talk peace?

"In connection with the first question I wish to point out that when the hostilities first commenced, the National Government predicted that Japan would collapse economically after three or four months and Communists declared that the U.S.S.R. would come to our assistance by taking part in the war. However, neither the prediction of the National Government nor the declaration of the Communists materialized. Later the communists, contradicting to their original declaration, denounced those who entertained a desire to draw the U.S.S.R. into the war as traitors of the Trotskyist clique. It is quite obvious that the communists hope Japan and China will continue to fight until both countries find they must desist owing to financial or other difficulties. Neither Japan nor China will win the war. Their fight can only benefit the U.S.S.R.

"With regard to the second question I wish to remind those who listen to me that they will understand the issue better if they read the book written by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It would be preposterous if they said the book was not worth reading."

... the, ... of ... . Meanwhile, ... the ...  
desire ... of ... . ... is to ... the  
cooperation of the Chinese. So we can safely say Japan  
is ... peace with us.

"... our task is to ... the peace  
... the ... of the Communists,  
... step towards the rejuvenation of China  
... .

Translation of a handbill found in the  
possession of a male Chinese arrested  
by Pootoo Rd. Station on 12.8.39 on  
Ichang Rd. Bridge

Subject : "To eradicate communism is to save the nation -  
Wang's announcement given in an article  
commemorating the death of Tsung Chung Ming"

-----

This handbill contains a copy of a telegram from  
Hongkong reporting that on the 19th Wang Ching Wei issued  
(month and year not given) an article commemorating the  
death of Tsung Chung Ming at Hanoi at the hands of  
assassins. A summary of Wang's article reads as  
follows :-

(1) Tsung Chung Ming worked together with Wang Ching  
Wei in national affairs at the very beginning. When  
the communist party attempted to overthrow the National  
Government after the outbreak of the Manchurian  
incident in 1932, Tsung assisted in the anti-communist  
campaign by developing railways.

(2) Tsung Chung Ming accompanied Wang Ching Wei  
in a tour to Europe in February, 1936 and returned  
to China in company with Wang after receipt of a  
report on the Sian Coup d'Etat. Subsequently he was  
appointed Chief Secretary to the National Defence  
Council.

(3) The National Government had intended to restore  
peace but the Chinese Communist Party opposed it.  
The Chinese Communists are taking advantage of the  
present Sino-Japanese hostilities to expand their  
influence and power with the ultimate object of  
overthrowing the National Government and substituting  
it with a Soviet Government.

(4) China should negotiate for peace if the peace  
terms do not endanger China's sovereign rights  
and independence.

(5) His Peace Movement being ignored by General Chiang, Wang left Chungking on December 18, 1938. On March 21, 1939, a number of assassins entered his residence at Hanoi with the object of assassinating him but Tsung Chung Ming was killed instead. Wang alleges that the assassins were sent by the Blue Shirt Society.

Translation of a handbill found on the person of  
a male Chinese arrested by Footscott Road Police  
Station on August 12, 1939 on Ichang Road Bridge

THE VOICE OF "DOWN WITH GREAT BRITAIN" IS  
HEARD ALL OVER EAST ASIA !

From the experience gained in the course of the Sino-Japanese hostilities of two years duration, we have learned at last that "Only Great Britain Is The Sole Enemy and Common Foe of The People of The Orient," which is fully realized by the Japanese as well as the Chinese people. At present the surging wave of the anti-British campaign is fast spreading everywhere in Japan, China and other places in East Asia. See for yourself the solemn and enthusiastic spirit in which the anti-British movement is being conducted.

The various pictures in this page show scenes in the present Anti-British Movement. Photo No. 20.

- (1) A large cloth banner bearing the inscription "Shanghai Municipality People's Anti-Communist and Anti-British Movement."
- (2) Large group of people shouting slogans in the open air under a huge cloth banner bearing the following characters : "Inaugural meeting of the Footscott Wharf Coolies' Union of the Chinese Workers' Welfare Association - Anti-Communist - Anti-British".
- (3) People marching in processional order under a huge cloth banner bearing the following characters : "Department of Education of the Chekiang Provincial Government".
- (4) People marching in processional order carrying a number of cloth banners, one of which bears the characters "Quicken the retrocession of the Foreign Settlements."



(2)

- (5) A group of people, among whom are a number of uniformed White Russians, under a huge cloth banner bearing a figure drawn in caricature carrying the Union Jack and marked with the character "Britain". The following inscriptions also appear on the banner :
- (a) Down with the British Empire, which is aiding the Chiang Regime.
  - (b) Knock down Britain (in English).
  - (c) Workers Group of the Tojoda Mill.
- (6) Japanese men and women marching in processional order carrying a huge banner bearing Japanese characters of an anti-British nature.
- (7) A mass meeting with numerous anti-British banners, one of which bears the following characters in Japanese : "Down with Great Britain, the principal supporter of the Chiang Regime."
- (8) People marching during an anti-British procession, carrying cloth banners and five-barred flags.

Translation of a handbill found on the person of a male Chinese arrested by Postoo Rd. 12.8.39 on Ichang Rd. Bridge.

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- (1) Cartoon depicting a naked woman, tears in her eyes, holding a child in her arms. It bears the following inscriptions:
  - (a) Wife: Don't you realize that your wife and children at home are waiting for your return day in and day out ? Cease the war of resistance immediately and come home !
  - (b) Wife: You are fighting a losing battle and have suffered repeated reverses on the field while the nation is on the verge of extinction; all for a single individual - Generalissimo Chiang. Are you willing to forsake your wife for him ?
  - (c) Wife: Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who has enjoyed your respect in the past, has left the ranks of the Kuomintang, taken his departure from Chungking and advocated Peace. He has since issued a number of statements and manifestos, advising fellow compatriots to support the policy of national salvation through peace. Throw away your weapons and help save your brethren !
- (2) Cartoon showing a scene in the battle field, bombs and shells exploding in the background amid barbed wire entanglements; skulls and two soldiers in the foreground. It bears the following inscription :  
Whoever surrenders will not be killed !
- (3) A song entitled : "When will peace be forthcoming ?"  
Sung in accordance with the melody of the song:  
"When Will You Come Again?" The song runs as follows:-
  - (a) The war of resistance is devoid of meaning.  
Homes & cottages have all become ashes.  
Wives and children are separated.  
People face each other with tears in their eyes.  
Let us raise our cups to offer a toast and pray  
When will peace be forthcoming ?  
As soon as we have drunk this cup,  
Let us eat.  
Why don't we enjoy peace while we can ?  
Peace is enjoyable but hard to obtain in our lifetime.  
Come, Come, Come, let us drink this cup of wine.  
Let us raise our cups to offer a toast and pray  
When will peace be forthcoming ?

- (b) The rising sun is shining in the sky.  
Spring returns to the good earth.  
The multitudes of people, old and young,  
Are returning to their native lands.  
Let us raise our cups to offer a toast and pray  
When will peace be forthcoming?  
As soon as we have drunk this cup of wine,  
Let us eat.  
Why don't we enjoy peace since peace is enjoyable,  
But hard to obtain in our lifetime?  
'Come, Come, Come, let us drink this cup of wine;  
Let us raise our cups to offer and pray  
When will peace be forthcoming ?

... of a handbill found at the place of  
the Chinese arrested by 100th Road Station  
12/2/39 on Ichang Road Bridge.

This handbill contains a reproduction of a photograph of three men in uniform in front of the premises of the headquarters of the Kingshan District (hsien) Police Corps and a epistle addressed to comrades in the guerilla units exhorting them to effect their speedy surrender (to the Japanese).

"Epistle to comrades in the guerilla units who are urged to effect their immediate surrender"

To our former comrades in the guerilla units:

Following the instructions of our leader, we resisted the Japanese troops but unfortunately were taken captive when our unit was rendered hors de combat. We expected that we were doomed to be executed. The kindness and broadmindedness of the Reformed Government Authorities was beyond our expectation as we were not only spared from almost certain execution, but were appointed as members of the Police Corps. We have been repeatedly commended for our diligence and labour. Our livelihood is comfortable and leaves little to be desired, and future prospects are hopeful. We are restrained to recall that our comrades are still engaged in the useless struggle which is the lot of the slaves of the Kuomintang and the Communists. Times have certainly changed, then why continue this struggle which is bound to fail. Comrades, we beseech you all to awaken to the facts of the moment and come over to this side, so that the task of bringing about Sino-Japanese cooperation, Sino-Japanese mutual existence and mutual prosperity, and enduring peace in the Orient may be attained. Please think it over.

Chu Chiu-sien	} Ex-members of the Able-	
Hsu Keng-kwei		bodied men's Corps of
Hsu Tse-yuin		the 45th Brigade.

Misc. 200/39. P.R.

Report sent with Special Branch.		Nine pamphlets, <del>handbills and newspapers</del>	
Where found	Ichang Rd. Bridge	Time found	12:40 p.m. Date 12.8.39.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Near Factory and Mill		
How distributed? (If known).	Found on person of wheelbarrow coolies and pedestrians.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Anti-British.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Five persons brought to Station.		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Coolies, shop-assistant and wheat husk dealer.		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	Not charged.		

Date 12.8.39.

Signed *A. G. G. G.*  
D.S.I.  
for C. I. etc. i/c. Footoo Road Station.

Misc. File No. 503/39.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Footon Rd. Station,  
Date August 12, 1939.

Subject Pamphlets of Anti-British Nature seized from Male Chinese  
entering the Settlement at Ichang Road Bridge.  
Made by D.S.I. Tiston Forwarded by *Immigration* Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 12:40 a.m. Saturday, August 12, 1939., P.O.S.  
84 Vankoff, i/c. Search Party on Ichang Road Bridge,  
reported by telephone that a quantity of anti-British  
pamphlets were brought over the bridge into the Settle-  
ment by wheel-barrow coolies, five of whom were detained.

These men were brought to the Station together  
with three wheelbarrows loaded with grass. When  
questioned, they gave their names as follows:-

1. Han Wen Zung (韓溫成), age 36, Anhwei,  
M/coolie, residing straw hut off Tunxin Road,  
D.O.L. (Found in possession of 2 pamphlets).
2. Tsang Zao Loh (張兆洛), age 26, Kiangsu,  
M/coolie, residing straw hut off Brennan Road,  
O.O.L. (Found in possession of 2 pamphlets).
3. Wong Ts Bing (黃子平), age 32, Kiangsu,  
M/coolie, residing straw hut off Tunxin Road,  
O.O.L. (Found in possession of 1 pamphlet).
4. Soong Dah Loong (宋大龍), age 48, Kompo,  
M/wheat husk dealer, residing Macao Road,  
No.192. (Found in possession of 1 pamphlet).
5. Poo Ah Ziang (浦阿祥), age 28, Chungju,  
M/shop assistant, residing No.101 Dah-Jang  
Village, Chapel. (Found in possession of 1  
pamphlet).

Two pamphlets were found on one of the wheel-  
barrow pockets by F.P.S. Vankoff. A total of nine  
pamphlets, 5 various kinds, were seized, all of anti-  
British nature.

D.S. Cornwell, Special Branch, attended and  
took statements from the coolies, and the two other  
persons.

Mr. R. Yorke, D.O."B", was informed and attend-  
ed the station.

Misc. File No. 203/39.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Dooptop Road Station,  
Date August 12, 1939.

Subject: (sheet 2)

Made by: Forwarded by:

Enquiries disclosed that the first three coolies are employed to pick grass by Messrs. Keylock & Pratt Veterinary Surgeons, No.645 Gordon Road, they were identified by Mr. S. Mukhamedzenoff of the above firm, who explained that they were provided with passes for the purpose of proceeding to Chinese territory to gather grass.

The coolies stated that while proceeding along Chung San Road, Chapei, at about 11 a.m., August 12, 1939, they observed a black painted motor car, number unknown, proceeding West to East, stop and two male Chinese alighted, while two other persons dressed in foreign clothes, nationality unknown, remained in the car. The two male Chinese proceeded to paste coloured pamphlets on an advertisement board off the roadway and later threw away a number on the ground. The coolies picked up some of the pamphlets, which were later seized from them, as described. They denied knowing the contents and claimed they picked up the pamphlets being curious about the nature of same.

The shop assistant Doo Ah Ziang stated that his sister resides at Dah Jang Village, O.O.L., where she kept a small store, where he is also employed. She wrapped a tin of food on the pamphlet, which was seized from him. The food was intended for his mother at Jessfield Village, O.O.L. There were no reasons to doubt his statement, as the pamphlet covered a tin of food strapped to his bicycle.

The wheat husk dealer Soong Dah Loong stated that he was returning to the Settlement from Chapei at

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 203/39.

REPORT

Pootoo Road Station,

Date August 12, 1939.

(sheet 3)

Subject.

Made by.

Forwarded by.

about 12:30 p.m. August 12, 1939, and when near Ichang Road Bridge, a Japanese soldier thrust~~ed~~ the pamphlet into his pocket. His address and business at No. 192 Macao Road was verified by enquiries.

The five persons were released at 6 p.m., August 12, 1939, on instructions of the D.O. "B".

*Alvada*  
D.S.I.

D2D.O. "B" Division.



*Spec. Branch* Central misc. no. 707/39

Report sent with Special Branch.	40	pamphlets handbills or newspapers to
Where found	Beecham Rd. Bridge	Time found <i>Between 2-3.45p.</i> Date <i>12/8/39</i>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<i>Shopping.</i>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<i>--</i>	
How distributed? (If known).	<i>Probably thrown from car.</i>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<i>Anti Chiang Kai - shek Special Supp of Aug 14, 1939</i>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<i>11 (please see attached report)</i>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<i>Coolies.</i>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<i>not charged.</i>	

Date *12/8/39*

Signed *A. Francis*  
102  
for C. I. etc. i/c. *Control* Station.

"A"

Misc. 737/39

Central  
13/8/39

1

2p.m.-3.40p.m.  
13/8/39

Det. Office.

Persons brought to Central Station for being  
in possession of pamphlets of an anti Chiang  
Kai - Shek nature.

Between 2p.m. and 3.40p.m. on the 13/8/39 the  
following 11 male Chinese were arrested at Szechuen  
Road Bridge by C.P.S. 1059, C.P.C.s 1330 and 2505  
for being in possession of 40 pamphlets of an anti  
Chiang Kai - Shek nature.

- (1) Zung Yuen Tsung (陳源珍) 18, Canton, S/Coolie,  
residing at No. 239 Miller Rd.
- (2) Li Vung Nyi (李鳳祥) 40, Anhwei, S/Unemployed,  
residing N.F.A.
- (3) Chyh Hwa (紀華) 29, Tungchow, S/Coolie,  
residing Chapel.
- (4) Zung Ah Yoong (陳以弟) 46, Shanghai, M/Coolie,  
residing N.F.A.
- (5) Ts Foh Zieng (朱沛瑞) 24, Kampo, S/Coolie, residing  
No. 17 North Shanse Rd.
- (6) Moo Pao Ching (馬寶榮) 21, Kampo, S/Coolie, residing  
No. 1010 Point Rd.
- (7) Ts Zau Yuen (朱朝元) 17, Yangchow, S/Coolie, No.  
813 Dixwell Rd.
- (8) Tsang Ah Nyi (張阿二) 39, Tungchow, M/Shop  
assistant, No. 26 Wuchang Rd.
- (9) Nyi Zung Pao (嚴順宝) 28, Chingkiang, S/Unemployed,  
residing Chapel.
- (10) Ling Ah Mau (林阿毛) 26, Ningpo, M/Shop assistant,  
No. 435 Tientsin Rd.
- (11) Zau Yoong Dah (趙永達) 17, Pootung, S/Apprentice,  
No. 1 Kwenming Rd.

Page 2

On these persons being questioned by the undersigned and C.D.C. 208 they all stated that they had picked up the pamphlets on North Szechuen Road near Boone Road, where they had been apparently scattered on the roadway from a motor car.

The D.C. "A", D.D.O. "A". and Special Branch were informed, and the 11 persons were taken to Police Headquarters by D.S.I. Golder for further enquiries and later released by the Special Branch.

Pamphlets seized are attached hereto.

*W. J. Duncan*  
Sen. Det. i/c  
14/5

*A. J. Green*  
D. S. 162

D. D. O. "A"



Translation of a handbill copies of which were found at the corner of North Kiangsi and North Soochow Roads and also on North Chekiang Road, between 12.45 p.m. and 1 p.m. August 13, 1939, having been dropped from an aeroplane.

-----

In commemorating the "August 13" Anniversary, let us carry out the following :-

- (1) Start a general mobilization for the enforcement of Sino-Japanese rapprochement!
- (2) Thoroughly eradicate the militarists of the Chiang clique !
- (3) Overthrow our common foe - the Communist Party !
- (4) Establish a new Orient with a brightful future !

"Tairiku Shimpō."

Special Branch,

August 12, 1938.

Extract from Special Branch Report.

It is reported that on the morning of August 12, consignments of pamphlets and posters purporting to emanate from the Great People Society, were transported from Hongkew to the various Japanese sponsored organizations in the Western District for distribution on the occasion of the 2nd Anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, August, 18.

This literature, samples of which have been obtained, attacks Britain and America for supporting Chiang Kai-shek.

Distribution:

D.O. "A"

D.O. "B"

D.O. "C"

D.O. "D"

S.I. Tolson  
C 13  
FILE

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date August 12, 1939.

Subject Great People Society - propaganda in connection with the August 13 Anniversary

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by

C. Grant

It is reported that on the morning of August 12 some 200,000 copies of pamphlets and posters purporting to have emanated from the Great People Society were transported from Hongkew to the various Japanese sponsored organizations in the Western District, O.O.L., for distribution on the occasion of the 2nd Anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai which falls on August 13.

These pamphlets and posters attack Great Britain and America for taking an active part in supporting Chiang Kai Shek in the current hostilities and support the Reformed Government in its policy of restoring peace and order to East Asia.

Sample copies of three kinds of these pamphlets have been obtained and are attached hereto together with translation.

Liao Chung Chien  
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Extract sent to all D.O.s

DC Durs

Information

Jhr Robinson  
D.C. (S.B.)

I

Translation

Pamphlet entitled "The August 13 Incident is an exposure of the British and American Intrigue to exploit the Chiang Regime."

-----

Time passes quickly and it is now the second anniversary of the August 13th incident. Let us recollect what has happened! Many of our people have been rendered homeless and also separated from their relatives. It is exceedingly pitiful. The Chiang regime, which was responsible for the outbreak of the August 13th incident, should be hated.

The general public believe that the Chiang regime committed a blunder by causing the outbreak of the hostilities at the instigation of the evil communists. However, the people should know that Britain and the U.S.A., who are much worse than the communists, are actually behind the scenes.

Britain and the U.S.A. are aggressors upon weak and minor races but they still declare that they are working for the emancipation of the weak and minor races. For a long time they have had the idea of annexing China but they have so far refrained from making a direct attack in view of the cooperation afforded China by Japan. In connection with the present hostilities, Britain and the U.S.A. are actually fighting against Japan by exploiting the Chiang regime. They have caused the brotherly nations of China and Japan to fight one another in order to benefit themselves. Therefore, Britain and the U.S.A. are the ringleaders in the Sino-Japanese hostilities.



In commemorating the August 13th anniversary and accelerating the establishment of a new order in the Orient, we should make haste to expel Britain and the U.S.A. (? expel British and American influence from the Orient.)

Prepared by the Shanghai Office  
of the Great People Society  
Headquarters and the Shanghai  
Joint Office of the Great  
People Society.

Translation

Pamphlet entitled "Great Britain and the U.S.A.  
took the most active role in the invasion of China."

China has been reduced to the state of a semi-colony as a result of an invasion by Great Britain. The latter started the invasion of China in the Opium War and later created numerous incidents in China among them, the "May 30th incident."

The current hostilities between China and Japan are also the work of Great Britain; she has extended loans to Chiang Kai Shek and has instigated him to fight; she destroyed the union of the races of East Asia hoping thereby to benefit herself.

Ostensibly the U.S.A. is very friendly to China but she is in reality a hypocrite. Great Britain has extended loans to Chiang Kai Shek apparently with the approval of the Americans. Hence we may say that both Great Britain and America are responsible for the outbreak of the current hostilities.

If we want to revive China and create a new order in East Asia we must drive the British and Americans out of China.

Prepared by the Shanghai Office  
of the Great People Society  
Headquarters and the Shanghai  
Joint Office of the Great People  
Society.

761

Translation

"August 13" is the Anniversary Day of the Rejuvenation  
of China

"August 13th" is the anniversary day of the rejuvenation of China. If you do not believe it, please listen to me.

"August 13th" is the anniversary marking the change in the Chinese political situation from darkness to brightness. Before the outbreak of the "August 13" incident, the Chinese political situation was extremely awkward. High officials of the National Government devoted themselves to corrupt practices only for their own selfish ends. Exorbitant taxes were levied, and the people were subject to exploitation. The sufferings of the masses are beyond description. Furthermore, the Government authorities appeared to lack a definite policy in dealing with the situation. Repeated changes were seen in their attitude towards the communists.

The National Government authorities consider their friends as enemies and treat their enemies as friends. They created the "August 13th" incident by battling with our friendly nation with the result that East Asia is confronted with an unprecedented catastrophe.

The "Reformed Government" at present is undertaking very good work in the face of difficulties. The movement for the creation of a New Order in the East Asia is in progress and the rejuvenation of a New China is in sight. Our people may soon enjoy a life of permanent peace.

Judging from the above facts we can say that the "August 13th" is the Anniversary of the Rejuvenation of China.

Prepared by the Shanghai Office of  
the Great People Society Hdqrs. and  
the Shanghai Joint Office of the  
Great People Society.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 271/39

REPORT

Hongkew Station, 135

Date August 13, 1939.

Subject. Report on Japanese sponsored procession in Hongkew District  
to celebrate the August 13, Anniversary.

Made by and Forwarded by Det. Inspr. A. Telfer.

Sir,

About 1.40 p.m. on August 13th, 1939, the Japanese sponsored procession, which left Hongkew Park about 1 p.m., entered Hongkew District from North Szechuen Road and went through the following roadways:-

North Szechuen Road,

North Soochow Road,

Broadway,

Tiendong Road,

Woosung Road

and turned West along Range Road and eventually returned to their starting place by the point of entry. The crowd which composed the parade were Japanese male and female school children, teachers, various adult Japanese male and female groups, Chinese of the coolie class and poor class of Russians. They were led by a Japanese school band playing patriotic music. There was also a Chinese band in the middle of the procession playing appropriate Japanese music. The crowd which formed the procession would number about three thousand and they were followed by about eighty trucks and private cars from most of which the occupants distributed pamphlets, copies of which have been forwarded to the Special Branch and they refer to the "New Order of Asia" movement.

A female Chinese was noticed to be broadcasting

Copy with pamphlets  
etc for 16? & Robinson  
& Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ..

REPORT

Date ..

Station, ..

Subject ..

Made by ..

Forwarded by ..

from a private motor car and the "Asia Travelling Play Group" likewise broadcast Chinese music to suit the occasion.

Members of the procession carried banners with the following slogans printed on them in Chinese characters:-

Establish the New Order of Asia.

Beat down the enemies of Asia.

Extinguish the communists.

Establish bright new Asia.

Japanese in good terms with China.

China and Japan in general mobilization.

Strictly obey orders.

Remedy the Settlement Regulations.

Pray God bless us.

Extinguish the Warlord Chiang.

The Russian group had banners with the following printed in Russian:

Down with the Communists.

Down with the Chiang regime.

The procession was clear of Hongkew district about 2.50 p.m. and no untoward incident occurred.

The D.O. "C", D.D.O. "C", Officer in charge and Senior Detective attended.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Alexander Peffer*

Det. Inspector.

D.D.O. "C".

Report sent with Special Branch.	<b>various</b>	pamphlets, handbill <del>XXXXXX XXXX</del> to
Where found	<b>Hongkew District</b>	Time found <b>between 1.20 p.m. &amp; 2.50 p.m.</b> Date <b>13-8-1939.</b>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<b>Industrial and residential</b>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-	
How distributed? (If known).		<b>Thrown from private motor cars and trucks.</b>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<b>New order of Asia propaganda</b>
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<b>Nil</b>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-	

**For detail see Hongkew Misc. No. 271/39.**

Signed

*A. J. [Signature]*

Date **August 13th, 1939.**

for C. I. etc. [Signature] Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Pixwell Road Station,

Date August 14th, 1939.

Subject Anniversary of the commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Made by W.H. and Forwarded by Inspector Williamson.

S.E.  
(Special Branch)

Sir,

Be to report that about 12 noon 13-8-39 about two thousand persons assembled in Hongkew park to celebrate the Second Anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Speeches were made in Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Russian. Pamphlets were distributed from trucks, m/cycle combinations while an aeroplane flew over the park and surrounding district also distributing thousands of multi-coloured pamphlets which were mainly anti Chiang Kai Shek and the 'common enemy who assist him'.

At about 1.15 p.m. the meeting formed into a procession and proceeded down Kiangwan Road, North Szechuen Road into Hongkew district. At the park the Russian attendees were made to register at a small table just inside the park gate.

The attendance was as follows:-

1000 Japanese school children.

300 Japanese adults.

150 Russians.

500 Chinese.

150 Koreans etc.

Two bands also took part in the procession one from a Japanese School and the other a Chinese band from the Civic Center.

Following the procession were thirty m/trucks and cars. One truck had <sup>an</sup> effigy of a Japanese child kicking over a big brown bear which had a sickle and hammer painted on it.

S.I.  
15  
8

16/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject, .....

( )

Made by, .....

Forwarded by, .....

The procession returned to this district at about 6.4 p.m. and dispersed in Hongkew ark. No incident occurred.

Copies of pamphlets and booklets etc. are forwarded with this report.

At 6.30 p.m. about 1000 persons mainly Japanese attended the Foo Ying Theatre, North Szechuen Road and were entertained by the Japanese Naval Banding Party band, cinema shows, and theatricals. Mr. Ameno, resident of the Japanese Resident Corporation made a speech. At 10 p.m. the audience dispersed. There was no incident.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*Eun L. Williams*

.....Inspector  
Officer in charge.

*JP*  
D. D. "C" Division.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Bubbling Well Station,

REPORT

Date Aug. 13, 1939.

Subject (in full) Anti British and Anti Communism pamphlets.

Made by D.S.I. Burton

Forwarded by

*P. L. Burton*

D. C. (Crime)  
Information

D.D.O. "B" Divn

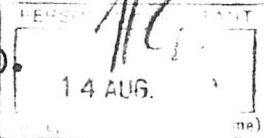
Sir,

On the 12-8-39, D.I. Loh Kung Sung obtained through an agent, one book of propaganda referring to Anti Communism, and one picture pamphlet of an Anti-British nature.

Copies of these are due to be distributed in controlled territory.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

D. C. (Special Branch).



FILE

Special Report  
of Aug. 14, 1939.  
G. Gung

Report sent with Special Branch.		pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to	
Where found	Time found	Date	
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.			
How distributed? (If known)			
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.).			
Arrests or not, if so how many?			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)			
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

Date .....

Signed

for C. I. etc. i/c.

Station.

Special  
report of  
August 14, 1939  
8-25

Misc. 332/39(Wayside).

Report sent with Special Branch.	<u>Eight</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to
Where found <u>Ward Road near</u> <u>Chusan Road.</u>	Time found <u>10.30a.m.</u> Date <u>13-8-39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Highway.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>On public highway.</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Dropped down by Japanese</u> <u>aeroplane.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	<u>Pro-Japanese nature.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>/</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>/</u>

Date August 13, 1939.

Signed *E. J. Carey*  
D. S. I.  
for C. I. etc. i/c. Wayside Station.

Report sent with Special Branch.	Four	pamphlets, <del>handbills or newspapers</del> to	
Where found	Urga Road	Time found	12 noon Date 13/8/39
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Residential.		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Nil		
How distributed? (If known).	By aeroplane.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Anti-nationalist Chinese Government.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Nil		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	Nil		

Date 13/8/39

Signed

for C. I. etc. i/c.

Station.

Special  
report of  
August  
14, 1939  
J.S.S.

Memory of August 13th.

1. Mobilization of Japanese and Chinese Co-operation.
- 2 . Extermination of Militarist Chiang.
3. Downthrow with all public enemy pro-Chiang's Countries.
4. Establish a clear New Asia.

Dah Loh Sing Pao Press.

Report sent with Special Branch.	<b>Anti Chiang Kai Shek and Communistic</b>	pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to	
Where found	<b>West Hongkew District</b>	Time found	<b>12.50 pm</b> Date <b>13/8/39</b>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<b>Residential.</b>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	/		
How distributed? (If known),	<b>Thrown from aeroplane</b>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	<b>Anti Chiang Kai Shek and Communistic</b>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	/		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	/		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	/		

Date

13/8/39

Signed

for C. I. etc. i/c. **West H'kew Station.**

Special  
rept. of  
August 13, 1939.

Report sent with Special Branch.	Two	pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to
Where found	Just beyond road near Chung Road.	Time found 11.00 p.m. Date 12-9-39.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		None, place of ground
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Nil.
How distributed? (If known)		Unknown.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Pro-Japanese.
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil.
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		-

Special report of  
August 14, 1939.  
Rozung

Signed *J. Craig*  
D.S.  
for C. I. etc. i/c. *W. S. S.* Station.

Date August, 12th, 1939.

Report sent with Special Branch.	<b>Two</b>	<del>pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to</del>
Where found	<b>East Seward Road near Chaoufoong Road.</b>	Time found <b>3.00p.m.</b> Date <b>12-8-39.</b>
Character of place where found. (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<b>Waste piece of ground</b>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<b>Nil.</b>	
How distributed? (If known)	<b>Unknown.</b>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	<b>Pro-Japanese.</b>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<b>Nil.</b>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<b>-</b>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<b>-</b>	

Date **August, 12th, 1939.**

Signed **D.S.**  
for C. I. etc. i/c. **Wayside** Station.

*Special report  
of Aug 10, 1939*



15 1939

## Return to Normal Expected Today

**Demobilization of Forces  
Last Night; City Still  
Quiet**

Although there were no major incidents to disturb the peace and good order of the International Settlement on Sunday—the second anniversary of the start of the hostilities in Shanghai—only a slight relaxation of the thorough precautionary measures put into effect during the week-end was permitted yesterday. Still patrolling the streets during the day were armoured trucks, manned by members of the Russian Regiment, police search parties were still active and several temporary street barricades and sandbag defences were manned by armed Russian S.V.C. members.

A complete demobilization of all forces in the city was announced at 11 o'clock last night. The "North-China Daily News" was informed. Apart from the Russian Regiment, which was on duty in many parts of the city, the volunteer members of the S.V.C. had a well-earned rest yesterday when they were ordered to stand by after having manned defences throughout the week-end.

### No Arrests After Outrage

Uniforms, however, were still the prevailing fashion in the streets as volunteers attended business, ready to leave fully equipped should trouble occur. Last night several members of "B" Company did duty in the streets to assist the Russian Regiment. All was quiet, however, and today should see a return to normal conditions.

The demobilization order will affect the regular forces, who so ably did their duty during the period, and also the police, who had been ordered to stand by during the emergency. Meanwhile there were no arrests yesterday in connection with the bomb outrage—only serious incident to occur in the Settlement—on Saturday evening at the premises of the China Inland Steamship Navigation Co., on North Honan Road.

It is expected that although the S.V.C. was demobilized last night there will still be precautionary measures on the part of the military authorities as before. These will include the usual Seaforth Highlanders patrol parties, which have been on duty in Nanking Road for many weeks past. In the American and Italian sectors, too, it is believed that the normal routine patrols will still be kept on duty.

The French Special Police, who have been on duty every night during the emergency, were also demobilized yesterday.

*File*  
*C. 11/4*

AUG 14 1939

## Gen. Chiang Issues Message To Shanghai

Urges "Spiritual Fortress" Against Japanese :  
Faith in Chinese Currency Re-Affirmed

Chungking, Aug. 12.

A SPECIAL message addressed to the Chinese in Shanghai on the eve of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities around that city was issued by General Chiang Kai-shek today. The message reads:—"Today, all Chinese, whether at the front or in the rear, whether soldiers or civilians, turn their thoughts to Shanghai. 'Everyone is deeply concerned about our fellow-citizens in Shanghai. I wish to express to them my impressions and also my hopes.'"

The Generalissimo goes on to appeal to the Shanghai Chinese:—

1. That the intellectuals and Press form a "spiritual fortress" against Japanese propaganda.

2. That economic and financial circles have faith in the Chinese currency to strengthen China's financial and economic position.

3. That the Chinese youth in Shanghai realize their responsibilities, and pursue their studies and researches.

4. That the Chinese labourers in Shanghai continue their work for the support of Chinese resistance and reconstruction.

5. That all Chinese in Shanghai assist each other, and mutually share their hardships, so that the Shanghai Chinese will add a "glorious chapter to the integrity and honour of the Chinese nation and race."

The statement refers at length to Shanghai's past achievements in China's renaissance and her revolution, particularly to the heroic sacrifices made by the Chinese at Shanghai during the hostilities around that city.

"Their determination and heroism," the Generalissimo declares, "shattered the Japanese dream of conquering China within a few weeks, and also changed international opinion of Chinese resistance, forcing other countries to the conclusion that the Chinese can never be conquered, and that Chinese resistance will have the brightest future. Though two years have elapsed, these scenes appear vividly before us today."

The Generalissimo points out that, since the fall of Shanghai, many Chinese factories and cultural institutions have moved into the interior, together with thousands of technical experts, skilled labourers and intellectuals, who played an important role in supporting the movement for carrying on the war of resistance.

13/1

#### Currency Situation

He emphasizes, however, that with the war entering its third year, the hardships suffered by the Chinese in Shanghai are bound to increase; but he assures the Shanghai Chinese that "the day of our final victory comes nearer every day."

The Generalissimo states that he fully appreciates the fact that the Japanese are applying pressure upon the Shanghai Chinese, both politically and economically; but he declares that the responsibilities of the Chinese in Shanghai are therefore becoming heavier.

"There are only two roads open to us—surrender and slavery or resistance and victory," the Generalissimo declares. "There is only one road—the road of resistance—which every patriotic, self-respecting Chinese must follow."

Referring to the currency situation in Shanghai, General Chiang emphasizes that present conditions cannot affect the position of the currency. He points out that China is self-sufficient as regards daily necessities; and that the Chinese national resources are so tremendous that the Chinese currency has unlimited reserves.

So long as the Chinese have faith in an ultimate Chinese victory, there is a great future for the country. "Our faith in the currency," the Generalissimo states, "can never be shaken."

After assuring the Shanghai Chinese that the Chinese Government has carefully devised means of meeting the economic situation, General Chiang calls upon them to support the currency, stating that to support the currency is to be loyal to the Government.

He reminds the Shanghai Chinese of their responsibility to defend the Chinese "economic fortress."—Reuter.

AUG 14 1933

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## Anniversary Passes Quietly As Whole City Mobilizes

Leaflets Dropped from Japanese Plane ; Anti-British  
Orators in Hungjao ; Parade in Hongkew

AUGUST 13—the second anniversary of the commencement of hostilities in Shanghai has passed. Its passing was as quiet as its entrance. No untoward incidents marred the calm of the Settlement and French Concession. There were no terrorist outbreaks. Indeed terrorists would have been foolhardy souls had they attempted to create disorder in Shanghai yesterday for so thorough were the precautions it would probably have been an impossibility to escape retribution. Only incidents to break the tranquillity of the city were a small anti-British demonstration in Hungjao, and parades against the Gen. Chiang Kai-shek regime in Hongkew.

There was one more incident. This was provided by a Japanese aeroplane which showered large quantities of anti-Chiang Kai-shek pamphlets over Hungjao and Hongkew. In the Settlement and Concession, however, no such scenes were witnessed. This was due to the additional precautions which had been taken following the only bomb outrage during the anniversary period. Perpetrated at the premises of the Shanghai Inland Steamship Navigation Co., at the corner of North Soochow and North Honan Roads on Saturday, eleven persons were injured as the missile exploded.

First Japanese demonstration on the anniversary day took place at Hungjao in the morning. Here fiery orators held forth against Great Britain before a crowd of Chinese. Pamphlets were distributed, some of them ordering Chinese in the Shanghai area employed by British firms to leave their jobs within one week, while others ordered Chinese women married to Britons to obtain divorces immediately.

### Leaflets Distributed

In the afternoon the demonstrations were continued and other printed material, urging the closure of all British schools, the seizure of British mission property and business houses, were handed around. Hongkew also had a demonstration but this was confined solely to an anti-Chiang Kai-shek and anti-Communist outburst.

About 1,700 Japanese primary and middle school students, and some 50 Russians took part in the Hongkew parade which started at the corner of Range Road and North Szechuen Road shortly after 2.45 p.m. It ended half an hour later. The Russians taking part waved the old Imperial flag of their country and were paid reported to be 50 cents in the new Hwa Hsing currency for their assistance.

After proceeding down North Szechuen Road and North Soochow Road, the demonstrators came to a halt at the intersection of Broadway and North Soochow Road. An orator harangued for some time and the parade then wended its way down Broadway and Seward Road, singing patriotic songs accompanied by much Japanese flag-waving and poster distributing.

13/8

Meanwhile, in the Settlement, all was quiet. Thanks to the splendid work of the police, the regular forces and volunteers, it continued to remain so throughout the day. Today all S.V.C. units, with exception of the Armoured Car Co. and the Russian Regiment, will be demobilized. They will, however, still stand by on a precautionary basis from 8 a.m. The remaining mobilized units will be freed from duty tonight, according to an official questioned last night. Should the conditions warrant it, however, he added, the plans would be changed. With the lifting of the precautionary measures tonight the stand-by order issued to members of the S.M.P. will also end.

Practically the same measures were enforced yesterday as on the previous day, although there was added activity on the part of search parties. This was a result of the only incident to disturb the peace and quiet of the city on Saturday. Volunteers were either on duty or confined to barracks during the whole 24 hours and no leave was granted except on special grounds. Officers, therefore, had many men ready to call for instant action.

Enquiries made at the various hospitals yesterday revealed that the victims of Saturday's outrage were progressing favourably although five of them were still in a serious condition.

CHINA PRESS.

AUG 14 1939

### **Hungjao Region Flooded With Propaganda Against Britons**

### **VIGOROUS TIENSIN ACTION THREATENED**

### **Campaign Intensification Is Planned By North China Faction**

Anti-British agitation spread to Shanghai in an important way yesterday morning when Chinese coolies, with Japanese soldiers standing by, circulated leaflets denouncing Britain among the residents of Chinese villagers in the Hungjao area.

The leaflets contained a violent attack against British policy and at the same time urged action against Britons in China. In this latter connection, four main points were stressed:

1. That all Chinese in the employ of British companies in the Shanghai area quit their jobs within one week.
2. That Chinese women married to British subjects start divorce proceedings against their husbands.
3. The acquisition by the Chinese of all British mission property in Japanese occupied areas of China.
4. A boycott of British business concerns, including trading establishments and banks.

Eye-witnesses informed THE CHINA PRESS that leaflets seemed to have but little effect on the Chinese villagers, many of whom were unable to read. Most of them are stated to have thrown the leaflets away.

Anti-Chiang Kai-shek leaflets were showered over Shanghai from an airplane yesterday afternoon. A heavy wind, however, blew most of them to the outskirts of the city and few fell inside the business areas.

### **More Plans**

(Reuters)

TOKYO, Aug. 12.—The expansion and intensification of the anti-British campaign in China was decided upon at a meeting in Tientsin today of the anti-British Campaign Committee for North China, according to Japanese sources.

The plan, it is stated, includes the establishment of central machinery to control and unify anti-British organizations in various parts of China, to observe an anti-British Demonstration Day, and to publish an anti-British newspaper.

The project, it is stated, will be submitted to a plenary meeting next week.

### **Chinese Remain**

(Reuters)

TIENTSIN, Aug. 13.—While it was earlier reported that 65 out of 70 Chinese employees of the International Export Company, the British concern which was attacked and damaged by a Chinese mob on August 4, had resigned, it is now learned that none of the employees have left under threats.

The number of Chinese employees, it is admitted, has been drastically reduced; but this is because the Company has decided to give them a holiday for the next few days, until the danger arising from the second anniversary of the Shanghai hostilities is over.

It had earlier been reported that the 65 employees had explained that if they did not leave, reprisals might be taken against them, or their families.

### **New Action**

(Reuters)

PEIPING, Aug. 12.—Anti-British agitation took a new turn here today when a Japanese plane flew dangerously low over the diplomatic quarter of the city this morning, and dropped many anti-British leaflets in English and Chinese.

"Down with Britain! Exclude the British!" read the captions on the pamphlets.

The British authorities immediately made representations to the Japanese Embassy, who admitted that the plane probably was Japanese.

They explained that the "spontaneous anti-British feeling in Japan has now spread to Japanese nationals in China."

SHANGHAI TIMES

AUG 14 1944

## RUSSIANS TAKE PART IN HONGKEW PARADE

### March With Japanese In A War Anniversary Demonstration

In observance of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the hostilities in the Shanghai area, the Japanese authorities staged an elaborate parade in the Hongkew area yesterday in which 1,500 Japanese, Chinese and Russian residents of Hongkew participated.

The participation of the White Russians in the parade created quite a stir and is the topic of much discussion among the White Russians in the Settlement and Concession. The Russians carried banners, worded in the Russian language, denouncing communism. They were also carrying Japanese flags.

Over 1,000 school children were seen taking part in the demonstration, which included White Russian children and Chinese children.

#### "White House"

The White Russians are believed to be members of the Anti-Communist Association, which is becoming now quite strong in Shanghai. The White Russians in Tientsin mostly all now belong to this association, which is called the "White House." In the North, it is required that White Russians belong to the "White House" Association reside or pass through Japanese occupied areas, or move out on ships or trains.

White Russians in the Shanghai area are being approached to join the "White House" Association in Shanghai, it is reported.



CHINA PRESS.

AUG 14 1939

## Northern Area Is Scene Of Demonstration

### Big Anti-Chiang And Anti-British March Is Promoted

Two demonstrations in Hongkew, one of them anti-Chiang Kai-shek and anti-British nature, featured the observance of August 13, second anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in the Shanghai area.

No violence attended either of the demonstrations, hence it can be said that the anniversary passed quietly for there were no bombings or other acts of terrorism inside the Settlement and French Concession boundaries.

The first of the two demonstrations was staged shortly before noon when about 7,000 Japanese, 4,000 Koreans and about 20,000 Chinese gathered at Hongkew Park to hear Japanese patriotic speeches. Shortly before noon, a large percentage of the demonstrators marched to the Japanese consulate where representatives of the group presented "testimonials of their gratitude to the Japanese" to consular officials.

#### Slogans Shouted

The second demonstration, which was featured by the shouting of anti-British and anti-Chiang Kai-shek slogans, was staged about 2 p.m. It is estimated that about 3,000 persons, including 1,500 Chinese and 100 White Russians took part in this event.

A small attempt at pageantry was to be seen in the middle of the procession. Japanese soldiers, in fighting pose, rode the sides and top of an armored car. In front of the car and to the rear marched demonstrators waving Japanese and five-barred flags. Nazi, Italian and the flags of old Imperial Russia also were to be seen in the procession, which wound its way along various streets of Hongkew.

Japanese and Chinese in motor-cars rode along the streets at the sides of the procession, distributing bundles of anti-Chiang leaflets. The affair broke up late in the afternoon. Neither the Chinese, nor the White Russians appeared very happy about the whole affair. On noting that foreigners were watching them, some of the Russians turned their heads away and looked rather sheepish.

#### No Crime Reported

Definite evidence of what can be accomplished in the way of crime suppression was vividly revealed in the Settlement and French Concession yesterday. Both areas were veritable armed camps but noteworthy is the fact that there was no terrorism and no armed robbery.

Heavy police and military patrols were to be seen in all sections of the city. Boundaries were closely guarded. Sandbag barricades were heavily manned at danger points. In fact, Shanghai was ready for any emergency but the emergency did not arise.

It is understood that the restrictions will be relaxed somewhat today. The demobilization of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps is expected to start about 7 a.m. and probably will be completed before noon. It is understood, however, that barricades will be kept in place for several days.

Detectives of the West Hongkew Police Station last night were still engaged in investigating the bombing of the Japanese Inland Shipping Company, Embankment Building, corner of North Soochow and North Honan Roads, which occurred Saturday night.

No arrests had been made up to a late hour and the police were still without an idea as to who might have been responsible. It seems that no eye-witnesses who actually saw the bomb thrown have yet been found.

It also was learned yesterday that 12 persons instead of 11, as originally reported, were wounded. All were Chinese and no deaths are expected. One woman is said to have had her arm amputated yesterday as a result of shrapnel wounds she received.

WIC 13 1939

## Japanese Shipping Co. Bombed On Eve of Anniversary

Eleven Injured When Bomb Smashes Entrance to  
Embankment Building Premises of Steamship Co.

**T**HREE Chinese men and one woman were seriously injured and seven sustained minor injuries when a bomb was thrown into the N. Honan Road entrance of the Shanghai Inland Steamship Navigation Co., a Japanese concern with offices on the ground floor of the Embankment Building, at about 8.15 p.m. yesterday. A glass pane above the door was badly smashed as the cigarette-tin type hand-grenade had passed through there, whilst shrapnel perforated the large windows at several places.

The exact circumstances of the incident could not be ascertained, as everything was stated to have happened with such rapidity that none of the eye-witnesses was able to give a clear version of the happening.

Among the injured is C.P.C. 2667 attached to West Hongkew station, who was on duty at that intersection and suffered abrasions on the right arm, while a member of the "B" Company, S.V.C., was also near the scene at the time and was being questioned by investigating officers at West Hongkew Station.

### Residents Locked-In

Meanwhile, the residents of the Embankment building when hearing the explosion which was stated to have been audible as far as the central district, attempted to get to the street to see what it was all about only to find that the police had given orders to lock all doors of the building after they had cleared the vicinity of all pedestrians. Soon after the bombing, an armoured car arrived on the scene as did officers of the Seaforth's and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Up to a late hour last night, the police had not yet found a theory on which to work and, while the opinion was advanced that the missile had been thrown from a motorcar passing at high speed, this was considered almost impossible owing to the height to which the grenade had been thrown.

Chinese eye-witnesses stated last night that they saw a man in working clothes run north on N. Honan Road immediately after the bombing, but it could not be learned whether he had anything to do with the attack.

All Chinese shops in the vicinity immediately put up their shutters for the night and thousands of curious onlookers were standing at some distance as late as midnight.

*File*  
*E. 13*

#### Vicinity Roped Off

The scene was roped off and a cigarette tin was seen floating in an enamel basin full of water. In view of the fact, however, that police officers subsequently removed the tin from the basin and found it to contain a pocket-knife, a few stamps and some other oddities, it was believed that it had been dropped by one of the persons near the scene at the time.

Two of the eleven injured persons had been taken to West Hongkew Police Station from where they were removed to hospital, while the others were rushed for treatment in four ambulances that were summoned to the scene nine minutes after the incident.

Japanese press-photographers were busy taking pictures of the assembled group of officers and volunteers but when one of them attempted to climb on one of the P.W.D. barriers which had been placed around the scene of the bombing, he was ordered to leave.

#### Streets Patrolled

With S.V.C. trucks and armoured cars patrolling the Settlement from dusk yesterday and military, volunteer and police patrols largely on the increase, Shanghai lived through a tense day on the eve of today's second anniversary of the commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Curfew was strictly enforced last night and while foreigners were permitted to return to their homes after having been given a stern warning, all Chinese found without curfew passes were detained and will only be released at 5 a.m. today, somewhat the wiser for the experience.

Newspaper offices came in for particular attention from the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and were guarded since 5 a.m. yesterday, while a large number of S. V. C. patrols have greatly augmented the military patrols in the various districts of the Settlement. The former premises of the Central Bank of China have been converted into the temporary headquarters of "A" Battalion which functions in the central district, whilst the S. V. C. drill hall and gymnasium have been converted into barracks, as have the premises of the Rowing Club.

Platoons are standing by at these various concentration points, ready

to rush to the scene of any possible disturbance at a moment's notice, whilst a fleet of hired trucks, suitably marked with posters and battalion flags, are standing by to speed up transportation. Rovers and Boy Scouts have also been made use of as runners and were seen functioning throughout the day, wearing their uniforms and red armlets.

#### Gradual Reduction

Still further precautions were put into force at 10 p.m. yesterday and these ultra-rigid measures will remain in force either until tonight or tomorrow morning. While it was anticipated that the S. V. C. would be demobilized this evening, it was understood that the precautionary measures would only be gradually reduced so that any belated attempt at disturbing the peace and order within the foreign-administered areas could be liquidated before it would be able to assume major proportions.

As a result of the precautions effective since yesterday morning, traffic was considerably disrupted and on more than one occasion serious jams resulted, a trip from the western district of the French Concession to the central district having in one instance taken 45 minutes instead of the usual 15. Pedestrians too were somewhat inconvenienced through the large number of search parties and nearly all pedestrians were searched, woman searchers accompanying police parties for that purpose.

Frequently, trams, buses and trolley-buses were halted and all the passengers had to submit to searches while hotels, lodging houses and cabarets continued to be visited by police parties, although no serious arrest was reported by a late hour last night.

By 10 p.m., the streets were deserted. There was no traffic to speak of, particularly in the central district, and the work of the police was thus considerably facilitated.

#### Japanese Celebration

With feelings of sorrow for the loss of life in the Shanghai hostilities dominating their thoughts in connection with the second anniversary of the conflict here, Japanese north of the creek will unite in a quiet observance today giving most of their attention to memorial services for the war dead. Japanese newspapers said yesterday.

At 8 o'clock in the morning memorial services for Japanese troops and civilians killed in action here will be held at the Shanghai Shrine, with Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, taking a leading part in the rites.

Various groups will visit the naval monument in the Japanese Cemetery on Kwangchung Road, and memorial markers on the roof of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party headquarters on North Szechuen Road and on Ward Road.

At 11 o'clock a ceremony will be held at the Nippon Club, where Mr. Miura will present letters of appreciation. A luncheon like that eaten by troops in the field will be served at the club, while all Japanese residents in their households will observe the rule of thrift by limiting their noon meals to one dish.

At the Foomin Theatre in the evening the Naval Society will sponsor a memorial entertainment, including lectures, military music, and moving pictures.

The Great Eastern Broadcasting Station will put on the air at 7.10 o'clock a speech by Mr. Masusaburo Amano, President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation. At 7.30 o'clock a group of ex-service men will broadcast.

AUG 9 1939

## ***Barricades Put All Over City At Midnight***

***Authorities Preparing Well In Advance For  
Second Anniversary Of Hostilities;  
Volunteers Mobilizing To-day***

Apparently deciding to be ready well in advance for any eventuality that might occur on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the local hostilities on Sunday, August 13, or before that day, the police authorities had barbed wire barricades placed at various points in the city in the early hours of this morning.

The Shanghai Municipal Police and the French Municipal Police were put on precautionary mobilization as from midnight and at various hours to-day units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will be mobilized. Most of the volunteers will attend offices in uniform to-day, being on stand-by mobilization. It is expected, however, that the majority of the units will be fully mobilized late on Friday afternoon or on Saturday morning and will stand-by in barracks, carry out patrols or participate in various other defence duties over the weekend.

### **Police Specials**

French Concession volunteers will also be called up for duty, as well as the Police Specials of both the Settlement and the Concession. The Police Specials will co-operate with the regular forces in conducting searches and patrolling the streets.

Barricades, as on former occasions, will be placed along various roads leading into the Settlement. Special attention will be paid to barricading off all entrances and exits to the "Badlands" area in the Western district. As usual, barricades will be put up along several roads abutting on Avenue Edward VII and Avenue Foch.

Both the International Settlement and French Police announced yesterday that during the period from to-night until after the second anniversary of the hostilities curfew will be very strictly enforced. Foreigners as well as Chinese will be required to produce passes if out during the curfew hours.

### **Troops Active**

As on all former occasions foreign troops will work in conjunction with the police authorities in maintaining law and order. Detachments of the Seaforth Highlanders will be on duty on the Bund, Central and Louza districts. They will be supported by members of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. Fourth Marines will guard their sector, which runs from Yu Ya Ching Road west to Hart Road. From there the East Surreys take over and the Italian Marines guard the industrial area to the north west of the Settlement.

French Troops, will, of course, support the French Police, both on the boundary of the Concession as well as in maintaining peace and order within the Concession. Large and heavily-armed search parties will operate for the next few days in both the foreign areas. In the Concession some of the search parties are supported by armoured cars and men carrying Thompson sub-machine guns.

Handwritten notes and signatures: "R", "9/8", and "C9/4".

22738

SHANGHAI PRESS

- AUG 4 1938

## *Japanese In Hongkew Prepare To Mark War Anniversary*

Preparations are under way in Hongkew for an extensive programme of events to celebrate the second anniversary of the commencement of the Shanghai hostilities on August 13, according to Japanese newspapers.

Events already scheduled under the auspices of the Japanese Residents' Corporation include a memorial service for war dead at the Shanghai Shrine, worship at memorials and cemeteries in and around Shanghai, radio speeches by a naval officer and Mr. Masusaburo Amano, President of the Residents' Corporation; exhibition of films depicting the start of hostilities, and a lecture meeting at the Foomin Theatre from 6.30 o'clock to 10 o'clock in the evening under the

auspices of the Naval Society.

At a meeting in the Nippon Club at 11 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, will express appreciation for the efforts of those who contributed meritorious services during and after the hostilities in the Shanghai area.

At noon, a military luncheon will be served at the Club. One-dish meals will be eaten by Japanese residents. Representatives of the Corporation, Japanese military and naval authorities, the Federation of Amalgamated Street Unions, and the Shanghai Japanese Emergency Women's Society already have held a preliminary meeting to plan the observance.

File

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4/8

August 7, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Chinese-American Daily News publishes a lengthy letter received from south-east Shansi containing the following passages :-

WORKERS HELP TROOPS TO FIGHT JAPANESE

Despite the mad and reckless bombings by Japanese aeroplanes, most of the railway workers in south Shansi are continuing transportation work. These progressive railway workers could not have found a better way to secure freedom and emancipation for workers and the Chinese people than by strengthening the movement of workers to take part in the war.

Many workers in south-east Shansi lost their lives gloriously on the battlefield.

When the ironmongers unit recaptured a city, a worker named Wong Yu-yih (王五一) was mercilessly killed by Chinese traitors and his head was hung up on the city wall. Another worker named Shih Cheng (石成), whilst attempting to destroy railway tracks, was arrested by the Japanese. After tying up his body with wire, the Japanese bayoneted him to death.

Shun Pao :-

JAPANESE BOMB KAZAN

According to information secured by our reporter from an arrival from Kazan (嘉善), the Japanese authorities on August 5 detailed a heavy bombing-plane to Kazan where it dropped 9 bombs. 50 civilians were killed or injured.

According to news from the Western District of Shanghai, shooting took place at Lunghwa in the early morning of August 6. At about 6 a.m. the same day two bombing-planes appeared over the area. It is generally believed that some fighting has also taken place there.

It is said that Chinese soldiers are very active at Chenju and Lunghwa.

Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao :-

SAND AND BRICK BOATS DETAINED AT WOOSUNG

The Japanese are unlawfully detaining boats carrying sand and bricks to Shanghai from the interior.

Two days ago, ten boats carrying sand and bricks ordered by the S.M.C. were detained at Woosung by the "Kiangnan Industrial Bureau". A report has been made to the S.M.C. and it is learned that the Council is opening negotiations with the Japanese authorities.



August 7, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
published the following editorial on August 6 :-

A SECTION OF THE LOCAL POPULATION SHOULD BE  
REPATRIATED TO THE INTERIOR

The war drove a large number of people to seek shelter in Shanghai. These people are suffering heavily for they are experiencing much difficulty in maintaining a living.

Everything has become dearer owing to the sharp decline in the value of the dollar. Merchants with small capital, employees and workers are on the verge of bankruptcy. As the local situation is abnormal, cases of terrorism have taken place one after another. The authorities have adopted precautions and the area is in a war-like condition. The residents are uneasy.

The local situation is so dangerous and the living here is so dear that a section of the population should be repatriated to the interior. Merchants with small capital cannot make any profit and it is impossible for them to remain in this city any longer for they will not be able to provide for their families.

People living in this locality are simply working like cattle for foreigners; they are doing nothing to help the nation in dealing with the crisis.

In the areas under the jurisdiction of the "Reformed Government", there are no disturbances by guerrilla bandits for these areas are protected by a friendly army. There is perfect safety and the false propaganda appearing in anti-Japanese newspapers about disturbances at certain places are all untrue. People who have received letters from relatives in the interior know that good order has already been restored in the farming districts.

We would like to ask: are not conditions in Hongkew, Nantao and Chapei much better than those prevailing in the Foreign Settlements?

We would advise all intelligent Chinese to leave this isolated island as soon as possible and to return to the interior so as to enjoy their peaceful life as in former times. There are at present 5,000,000 residents in the Foreign Settlements. If one million persons can be repatriated to the interior, the remaining 4,000,000 will benefit. It would be still better if two million people can be sent away from the Foreign Settlements. In returning to their former homes in the interior, these persons will be alleviating their own sufferings and they can rebuild their farms.

Those who remain in Shanghai will perish. Let all persons who are unable to earn a living return at once to their old homes.

August 7, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Chinese-American Daily News 1-

#### THE ANTI-COMINTERN SELF-DEFENCE CORPS

The bandits enrolled by the Japanese in the suburbs of Shanghai have been organized into an "Anti-Comintern Self-Defence Corps" and placed under the control of Japanese officers in the service of the Shanghai City Government. Detachments of this corps are stationed in various districts and each district is permitted to set up three or five stations for the collection of taxes. Together with the revenue from farm taxes, a monthly income of some \$10,000 is being made in each district. A large body of the Anti-Comintern Self-Defence Corps is stationed in Postung.

There are also 3,000 members of this Corps in the Second gaol in Zau Wu Kyung; they have been provided with more than 200 arms. Several men have been chosen to undertake terroristic activities which they call special work. The 26 men arrested by the Italian Marines at the Chao Nyi Primary School belong to a detachment of the Self-Defence Corps at Zau Wu Kyung that had been despatched to that district to establish a tax collecting station. Despite their encounter with the Italian marines, these men will not give up their plans. The chief of the Self-Defence Corps is one Chang (張); he was formerly a member of the merchant volunteer corps.

Chinese-American Daily News, Central China Daily News, Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, etc. 1-

#### THE RICE SITUATION

During the past week the rice market was in a state of great confusion; this was caused by unlawful transactions. On August 5, all the rice dealers signed an undertaking not to buy rice at a price exceeding the limit fixed. The rice market is now quiet. Third grade rice is being sold at \$20 per picul.

Our reporter has ascertained the following facts 1:-

1. Rice merchants are hoarding rice at different places to avoid discovery.

2. Rice dealers are intentionally refraining from producing samples of rice, their purpose being to create uneasiness among the people.

3. Under the pretext of inability to procure rice, rice shops are selling their last stocks.

Manipulation of the rice market by transporters and dealers caused a rise in the price of rice and this led to unlawful transactions. That such malpractices should be resorted to at this time of emergency is much to be deplored.

August 7, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

With a view to preserving peace and order in the district and maintaining the food supplies for the inhabitants of Shanghai, the authorities of the S.M.C. and the F.M.C. are rigidly enforcing the price limit. People are requested to report to the authorities should they learn of any malpractices by traitorous merchants. There are 180,000 bags of rice in stock in Shanghai, in addition to 16 months' supply of flour. The rise in the price of rice was due entirely to manipulation by traitorous merchants. Efforts are being made by the authorities to regulate the importation of rice.

Hwa Pao (Chungking Telegram) :-

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS SEND TELEGRAMS TO OXFORD AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITIES

Two telegrams were recently sent out jointly by the Presidents of various universities, including the Central University, the Tsing Hwa University and the Chungshan University. One was addressed to President Butler of Columbia University of New York and the presidents of all universities and colleges in the U.S.A. The other was sent to the President, the Vice President and the professors of Oxford University in England.

The first telegram read as follows:-

"The announcement of President Roosevelt abrogating the Japan-U.S. Trade Treaty of 1911 was received with whole-hearted sympathy throughout China. This is indeed a highly praiseworthy act.

"Japan is continuing with her war of aggression in China. The actual abrogation of the treaty will not take place until six months later. It is hoped that immediate action will be adopted to stop supplying war materials to Japan and to extend positive financial assistance to China. We earnestly request the far-sighted and broad-minded Press in the United States to support the policy of President Roosevelt so as to enable him to take a more definite stand.

"Japan is creating considerable havoc with Chinese and American life and property because she can get supplies of war materials from the U.S.A. We shall ever remember the timely assistance rendered to us by the United States in this war of resistance."

The following is the telegram addressed to the President of Oxford University in England:-

"The declaration made in Parliament by the esteemed British Premier on July 31 has re-established our confidence in your Government. The continuation of the Tokyo Conference according to the original programme will have an adverse effect on Britain's good feelings towards China and is liable to cost her the confidence of the civilized world. Britain's prestige in the Far East has never been so low as it is at present. To

August 7, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

satisfy the ambitions of an avaricious nation by a policy of compromise is impossible; it will only encourage that nation's ambitions. To carry out a policy of realism at the expense of precious ideals and principles will give rise to anarchy throughout the world. The present policy adopted by Britain will be disadvantageous to her. We therefore request your Government, through your kind offices, to render every assistance possible to China, especially in connection with the question of legal tender notes. At the same time we request that the Tokyo Conference be called off because it is contrary to the resolutions of the League of Nations and the provisions of the Nine-Power Pact."

August 7, 1939.

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MAINICHI

SECOND ANTI-CHOLERA INOCULATION

It is reported that the second anti-cholera inoculation will be given to the public between August 7 and 19 from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. every day at the Japanese schools on Range Road, North Szechuen Road, Quinsan Garden, a vacant piece of land on Yulin Road, another place in front of No. 435 Yangtszepoo Road. Persons who desire to have the second inoculation are required to produce the first certificate of anti-cholera inoculation.

BUILDING OF JEWISH DISTRICT IN THE VICINITY  
OF WAYSIDE PARK

It is said that the number of Jewish residents in Shanghai has now reached 10,000 the majority of whom reside in the Yangtszepoo District. A Jewish refugee shelter has been established at the Municipal primary school. Some Jews have opened shops. A number of Jews are said to be planning a Jewish district in the Yangtszepoo District. They are negotiating with various quarters to raise a sum of Yen 30,000,000 for that purpose.

September 1, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

AUGUST 13 IN THE ARMY

The "Ta Ying Yeh Pao" of August 30 published under the above heading an article written by Mao Tse-min (毛子明), containing the following expressions :-

August 13 is the most note-worthy day to be remembered by the Chinese people, especially in the army. I enjoyed the second anniversary of August 13 in the army.

It was not yet 6 a.m. that day when over 120 soldiers, including officers, commanders, etc., assembled on the north side of a mountain slope, where they held a meeting.

General Yu Han-mou, who presided, delivered the following address :-

"My comrades, on August 13 two years ago, the Japanese started an invasion of China. To uphold her freedom and independence and the integrity of her territory, China decided on a war of resistance. During the past two years, we have shattered Japan's dream for an early conclusion of the war. Now if we do not drive away the Japanese from our territory, we will be unable to console our martyrs <sup>our</sup> or dead brethren. Therefore, we should redouble our efforts.

"Realizing that they are unable to conquer China by military force, the Japanese are resorting to political policy to exert pressure upon China. To frustrate this conspiracy, we must first of all abolish all traitors and start a co-operation between the people and the soldiers. We must have a strong determination to make sacrifices for our country."

Later General Li Sei Kwai (李熙寰) delivered the following address :-

"Despite the political attack by the Japanese and the surrender of rebel Wang Ching-wei, China is still standing firmly. Now the most important point in the struggle with Japan is to win the confidence of the people and to organize them."

August 17, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao published the following editorial on Aug. 16:-

GENERAL CHIANG'S CIRCULAR TO CHINESE PEOPLE IN SHANGHAI

On the second anniversary of the August 13 Incident, General Chiang Kai-shek issued a circular addressed to the Chinese people in Shanghai. Chinese residents in Shanghai should read this circular word by word and memorize it. Owing to the special circumstances prevailing in Shanghai, we have not been able to read the whole text of this circular; we have read only a part of it through a foreign news agency report.

Even the reading of a part of General Chiang's circular is sufficient to move the patriotism of the people, to make them shed tears and leave a deep impression on their minds.

General Chiang Kai-shek, who is leading the war of resistance, is taking a serious view of the condition of Chinese residents in Shanghai and for this the Chinese people respect him.

In the circular, General Chiang makes the following remarks :- "None of the military men and civilians in the rear or at the front are unconcerned over the condition of their brethren in Shanghai; they admire the loyal and gallant acts of the Shanghai people in the war of resistance, thereby frustrating Japan's plans to bring China to her knees in a few weeks. This has caused the world to realize that the Chinese people cannot be conquered."

In addition, General Chiang said that as the Japanese are intensifying their political and economic oppression of the Chinese people in Shanghai, their burden has thus increased.

The entire body of Chinese residents in Shanghai should remember the following important points in General Chiang's circular: "We have two routes before us to-day. One will lead us to surrender and ruin our country, thereby making us slaves forever. The other route tells us to struggle bitterly, to become patient without surrender, to fight for victory and to revive China. The latter route is the only one for our determined nationals to take."



Chinese-American Daily News, Central China Daily News, Shun  
Pao, Sin Wan Pao and Hwa Pao :- 14. 8. 39 (1940)

#### The August 13 Anniversary

Yesterday was the second anniversary of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai on August 13, a day marked by grave intensity. Owing to the existing conditions, no ceremonies were held by public bodies. The day was passed in solemn silence. Thanks to the measures taken by the Police authorities of the Foreign Settlements, the defence forces and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, nothing happened. This shows that the Foreign Settlements authorities are strong enough to prevent any untoward incident.

#### Chinese National Flag Hoisted on Nanking Road

At 8 a.m. yesterday, several shops on Nanking Road near Honan Road hoisted the Chinese national flag. Later officers of the S.M.P. were detailed to tell them that the hoisting of the national flag was not necessary. The shops obeyed and took down the flags, though some trouble was created.

#### Curfew Enforced Earlier

The authorities of the Foreign Settlements will continue the precautions for a few days more. Beginning from last night, the curfew was enforced from 11.30 p.m. to 5 a.m., during which period all persons found on the streets, except those in possession of curfew passes, will be detained at the police station. It is not known when the order for this earlier enforcement of curfew will be cancelled; it is probable that it will be cancelled on August 15 if nothing untoward happens in the meantime.



Shun Pao, Chinese-American Daily News:

Patriotic Posters

Many patriotic posters were affixed to electric posts and walls along Bubbling Well Road, Hart Road, Avenue Road and Sinza Road.

Chinese-American Daily News:

According to an eye-witness, at about 2 p.m. yesterday, five Chinese, carrying a large quantity of handbills, were crossing the Szechuen Road Bridge from north of the Creek to the Settlement, but were searched by constables on duty on the Bridge. At this juncture, the Japanese sentries on the north side of the Bridge, seeing this, attempted to arrest the five persons but were stopped by the constables. Later, the five persons were taken to the Police Station together with the handbills.

Amusement Resorts Suspend Business

All amusement resorts, such as Chinese theatres, cinemas, cabarets, the Hai Alai and the Canidrome suspended business yesterday but will resume operations to-day except the Great World Amusement Resort (大馬場) which will continue to remain closed one day more.

Handbills Disseminated by Japanese Aeroplanes

A flight of Japanese aeroplanes reconnoitred over the city from 6 a.m. yesterday and disseminated a large quantity of handbills in the West Hongkew and Hongkew districts.

Anti-Chiang Handbills

At 1 p.m. yesterday, some person threw red and blue coloured anti-Chiang handbills on North Honan Road, Elgin Road and Haining Road in West Hongkew District. No pedestrians picked them but policemen collected them and took them to the Police Station to be burned.

August 14, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

CRAZY ACTION OF S.M.C. TO DETAIN  
LAW-ABIDING CHINESE.

Under the auspices of this paper, yesterday, a large number of Japanese and Chinese held a procession led by a band in an impressive manner as though it might overpower the Foreign Settlements on the south side of creek, was held to observe the anniversary of the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities on August 13, 1937.

It has been ascertained that as the grand procession was progressing some twenty law-abiding Chinese, who had picked up handbills issued by this paper at the North Szechuen Road Bridge and the Garden Bridge and who had proceeded to the south side of the Creek, were unlawfully arrested and detained by the Shanghai Municipal Police. Severe criticism has been brought forth and great indignation has been aroused amongst the Japanese residents against such a grossly unlawful action by the Shanghai Municipal Police. The handbills issued on the anniversary of August 13th contained neither inflammatory passages nor anti-British propaganda. In spite of this, the S.M.C. is said to be justifying its action on the ground that the slogan "Down with the Power which renders assistance to the Chiang Kai Shek regime" was of an inflammatory and anti-British nature. This argument proves nothing but that they are giving assistance to the Chiang Kai Shek regime. Such unlawful action of the S.M.C. should be the subject of an impeachment. Central Police Station which detained the law-abiding Chinese will charge against the prisoners at the Special Court to-day, but it is unknown on what charge the police will prosecute. Such a crazy action by the S.M.C. is liable to cause uneasiness among the

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residents. The development of the incident is  
being watched with the greatest interest.

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August 11, 1939.

MAINICHI

MR. FRANKLIN AND FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL REPLY  
TO REQUEST MADE BY MR. MIURA FOR SUPPRESSION  
OF UNRULY ELEMENTS

To prevent anti-Japanese elements in the Foreign Settlements from becoming active on the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai on August 13, 1937, Mr. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, on August 8, requested Mr. Franklin, Chairman of the S.M.C. and the French Consul-General to suppress anti-Japanese elements and those Chinese language newspapers which have been encouraging anti-Japanese terrorists.

On August 9 Mr. Franklin and the French Consul-General officially informed Mr. Miura that the necessary measures were being taken.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

#### Observance in Hongkew

Yesterday (August 13) was the second anniversary of the revival of China. At about 1 p.m. some 5,000 persons from various primary and middle schools, the Ex-servicemen's Association, the various street unions, the Central China Waterworks and Electricity Company, the Shanghai City Government, the Great People's Association etc. took part in a big band parade organized by this paper at the Hongkew Park.

Promptly at one o'clock, the participants lined up in front of a big motor car of the Far Eastern Mobile Dramatic Group (遠東流動劇團), which was used as a platform for speeches. The participants sang the national anthem and then observed a three-minute silence.

Mr. Fukuya, the chairman of this paper, delivered the following address:-

"To-day is the date on which Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out two years ago. The war was caused by red devils. We realize what the sinister plots of these red devils mean and we must unite the people of East Asia to overthrow them and to exterminate them. We appreciate your attendance at this meeting despite the hot weather. It shows that the people now fully understand the sinister plots of the Communist Party. For this reason, we must unite under the banner of reconstructing a new order in East Asia and overthrow Chiang and suppress the Communists."

A thunder of applause from the throng greeted the address.

Representatives from the Japanese military and naval authorities and from the Japanese Consulate also delivered speeches, after which a procession of bands provided by various public bodies, including the Shanghai City Government Band, was formed with people carrying banners inscribed with slogans. Led by the band of the Japanese Commercial School, the procession set out from the Hongkew Park and marched along North Szechuen Road to North Soochow Road, Tiendong Road, Woosung Road etc., People along these streets applauded when the parade passed by, while the men of the Great People's Association and this paper disseminated copies of handbills. The procession dispersed at about 3 p.m.

#### Circular Telegram Issued

The Shanghai Citizens' Parade Meeting on August 13 issued a circular telegram to the various quarters of the Japanese authorities containing the following two resolutions:-

- 1) We residents of Shanghai should always keep in mind the importance of commemorating the August 13 anniversary and should unite to attain the object of the sacred war.
- 2) We should assist bona fide people in overthrowing our common enemy so that the creation of a new order in East Asia may be realized.

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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

13.8.37 THE AUGUST 13 ANNIVERSARY FOR THE REVIVAL OF ASIA

The outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai on August 13, 1937, was a result of the Lukouchiao incident. Two years have now elapsed, in the course of which the Chiang Kai-shek Government has shown every sign of collapse and demoralization, while the influence of the Communist Party is rapidly expanding. The area of hostilities has been extended and new regimes have sprung up one after another.

Thanks to the guidance and energetic efforts of our wise authorities and to support from the people throughout the country, we have been able to maintain the present state of affairs despite the trying circumstances.

The following should be the objects of our future activities:-

(1) An absolute desire for peace is the only way to achieve national salvation.

(2) The eradication of pro-Chiang Kai-shek influence is the first step towards the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

(3) A new Central Government must be established under the control of a person who must have the following qualifications:-

- (a) Well known to both foreign and Chinese and enjoys absolute confidence of the people.
- (b) Capable of selecting suitable persons to assist and co-operate with him.
- (c) Broad-minded and sincere with all persons with whom he comes into contact.
- (d) Far-sighted and understands present day conditions and experienced in diplomatic problems.

Thus can a new system be introduced which will accelerate the realization of peace and the creation of a new order in East Asia.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
publishes the following address broadcasted by the  
Great People's Association:- 13-8-37 (H.N.)

An Open Letter to the People Throughout the  
Country

To-day is the second anniversary of the August 13 incident. All of you are probably nourishing bitter hatred towards the persons responsible for the present hostilities; most of you know who they are. However, many people who have been misled by the propaganda of the Kuomintang Government believe that it was Japan who had provoked the August 13 incident. This is entirely untrue.

The August 13 incident was precipitated by the Lukouchiao affair which was caused by misunderstanding. Had both sides been sincere in their desire for co-operation, this trivial dispute could have been settled locally. Unfortunately, the Chinese Communist Party of the Third Internationale had at that time already gained the upper hand in the political administration of the Government. The Communist Party has desired to sovietize East Asia for some time, but it had no opportunity to make an attempt. The Sian incident provided the link between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Since then the communists have secured the control of the administrative authority of the Government; the Kuomintang is only a mere figurehead and has to obey the instructions of its master, Soviet Russia. Taking advantage of the Lukouchiao affair, Soviet Russia ordered the Chinese Communist Party to instigate the Chinese people under the slogan of saving the nation by means of resistance to Japan and to do everything to bring about a war between China and Japan so that Soviet Russia may be relieved of some of her anxieties over the Far East.

The United States has always advocated an open door policy and equal opportunity in China. Her motive is similar to that of Great Britain, namely, the partitioning of China. Through their support, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has been able to continue the war of resistance up to the present time. Great Britain and America are responsible for the prolongation of the hostilities.

Fortunately, thanks to the courage displayed by the officers and men of our friendly nation and to the undaunted spirit of the officials of the "Reformed Government," prosperity has been restored in China.

The following points are now submitted for your consideration and which can be used as your guide in dealing with future events:-

(1) The Suppression of the Communist Party

The Communist Party was the principal instigator of the present hostilities. The best way to bring about the suppression of the Communist Party is:

(a) By exposing among the people the vicious doctrines and activities of the Communist Party, thereby making it impossible for the Party to extend its influence.

(b) By killing or by showing no mercy to all communist elements who refuse to come to their senses or who willingly allow themselves to be utilized by the Communist Party.

(2) Support for the "Reformed Government"

As this government is working exclusively for the welfare of the people, we should unanimously observe its legislation and mandates so as to allow it to fulfill its mission for the reconstruction of a New China.

(3) Sino-Japanese Co-Operation in the Creation of a New Order in East Asia

China and Japan are two big nations in Asia; they are like brother and sister. Therefore, they should co-operate closely for mutual prosperity and existence. In order to establish a new order in East Asia, China, Japan and Manchukuo should work hand in hand not only politically and culturally but also militarily, so that Asia will be for Asiatics.



*Taiwan  
Shing  
12-8-4*

EXCESSIVE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ON SOUTH SIDE  
OF THE CREEK: ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION

The S.M.C. and the F.M.C. have adopted precautionary measures. They have erected pill boxes, sent out tanks and are searching pedestrians.

In explaining these excessive measures, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements state that these precautionary measures are being adopted because

of the August 13 anniversary, but it looks as if it is intended as a demonstration against Japan for they are excited over the strained Anglo-Japanese Conversations in Tokyo. The construction of pill boxes in the French Concession gives one some idea of the situation.

According to information received from a certain source, the French authorities held a conference on July 31 and discussed the strengthening of the defence measures.

Mainichi

12-8-37

COMMUNISTS PLAN TO DISTURB PEACE AND ORDER IN FOREIGN  
SETTLEMENTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF A CERTAIN POWER

In compliance with certain propaganda plans drawn up by Chiang Kai Shek, the Communist Party is planning to create disturbances in the Foreign Settlements by utilizing publications. The plan is reported to be as follows :-

- 1) To call a meeting of various district committees to hold a memorial service for anti-Japanese heroes who have died for their country.
- 2) To hold a meeting of members of organizations in sympathy with the Communist Party and to observe the anniversary.
- 3) To mobilize newspapers and magazines to instigate anti-Japanese feeling and to discourage the peace movement.

The movement is limited to the Foreign Settlements as the adjoining districts of Shanghai are under the control of the Japanese army.

The abovementioned activities are being planned by communists under the protection of a certain power.

Tairiku  
Shanghai  
12/1/37

SHANGHAI CITY GOVERNMENT TO HOLD ANTI-BRITISH  
MEETING

It is reported that the Shanghai City Government's Civic Centre Office has decided to hold an anti-British and peace movement meeting lasting three days from August 11 in observance of the second anniversary of the outbreak of local hostilities on August 13, 1937.

At 11 a.m. August 11 about 300 people held a meeting on Imperial Army Road when Mr. Pan, officer in charge of the Civic Centre Office, delivered an address. He was followed by the Chief of the Second Section who said that the peace movement was a duty which the Chinese people should undertake and which is the only way to save the Chinese people. The chief of the First Section also delivered a speech urging his audience to free themselves from the hundred year yoke under Great Britain.

The people later formed into a procession and marched towards Luchong Village.

On August 12 speeches will be delivered at the Kiangwan Primary school on the anti-British movement and the formation of a central government and peace movement. A procession will also be held.

On August 13 a similar programme will be carried out at the Hanchin Primary school.

August 7, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

"TAIRIKU SHIMPO" MAKES ARRANGEMENTS TO OBSERVE  
ANNIVERSARY OF AUGUST 13

The "Tairiku Shimpō" informs the Japanese community that the following three arrangements have been made to observe the second anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities on August 13:-

1) Ten buses will leave Hongkew Park at 8.30 a.m. August 13 to transport persons carrying flowers for the graves of heroes killed in action at the following places:- Futan College, City Government, Kiangwan Race Course, Tazang Village, Eight Characters Bridge, Kwangchung Road, the Railway Administration Building, the Four Banks' Godown, the Commercial Press Building and San Yih Li.

Applications for places on the buses should be made before August 11. Adults will be charged one yen and children 50 sen. The tour will last about three hours.

2) Great procession to be held in Hongkew.

Under the slogan of "Construction of a new order in East Asia" the band of the Shanghai City Government, the band of the Japanese Commercial School, the students of all Japanese schools under the control of the Japanese Residents Corporation, the members of the Great People's Association, the officers of the Shanghai City Government, the members of the Japanese Women's Emergency Association and of the local Japanese Ex-service Men's Association will assemble in Hongkew Park at 1 p.m. August 13 where they will form into procession order to march along North Szechuen Road, North Soochow Road, Broadway, Tiendong Road, Woosung Road and Rangle Road, thence to Hongkew Park where the procession will be dismissed.

During the procession the following slogans will be shouted:-

- "Overthrow the Chiang Kai Shek regime"
- "Down with our common enemy who is assisting the Chiang Kai Shek regime"
- "Construct a better East Asia"

Applications for participation in the procession should be sent in before August 11.

3) Aeroplanes to tour battle-fields.

With the co-operation of the Central China Aviation Company, the "Tairiku Shimpō" has made arrangements for the use of two aeroplanes for two hours for the purpose of touring the battle-fields around Shanghai. The aeroplanes will make trips of 15 minutes duration only. The charge will be Yen 15 per head. The proceeds will be used in purchasing aeroplanes to be presented to the government.

The flights will commence from 9 a.m. Applications should be sent in before August 11.

No. 1357  
Date

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
of August 6 :-

THE ANNIVERSARY OF AUGUST 13 : PROCESSION TO BE HELD  
IN CHAPEI

The construction of a new order in East Asia is progressing smoothly.

The Japanese authorities and the "Reformed Government" are planning to celebrate the second anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai on August 13.

The "Tairiku Shimpō", a local Japanese newspaper, has decided to organize a procession accompanied by several bands to celebrate the event.

Under the slogan to overthrow the Chiang regime and all nations that are supporting Chiang Kai-shek, the following organizations will take part in the procession: the band of the Shanghai City Government, the band of the Japanese Commercial School, the Great People's Association, all Japanese schools, the City Government, the Japanese Women's Emergency Association and the Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association.

The procession will start from the Hongkew Park and will proceed along North Szechuen Road.

The "Tairiku Shimpō" invites the public to offer flowers to fallen Japanese officers and men or to make aeroplane trips to battlefields on August 13.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. No. 306/39.

## REPORT

Chengtu Road Station, 7257

Date August 13, 1939.

Subject: Chinese National Flags.

Made by D.S. SNAGGS.

Forwarded by

Officer I.C.

Sir,

At 8.15 a.m. 13/8/39 S.I. Algaizin acting in compliance with instructions contained in Divisional Memo No. 259 brought to the Station a Chinese National flag which he had observed being conspicuously displayed from a window on the 2nd floor of the Doong Tsang Tailors Shop at 345 Yates Road, same was hoisted to a bamboo pole, which was protruding about 5' through the window over Yates Road.

The shop was requested to lower the flag and hand same over to the Police for temporary custody. This was complied with without protest.

The proprietor Zee Tseng Sing ( ) and the chief assistant Yue Kung Sung ( ) were brought to the Station and asked to explain why the flag was being displayed, they stated that it was hoisted by an apprentice named Tsue Dee ( ) and that they were not aware that the flag was being displayed.

The apprentice was also brought to the Station where he was questioned as to who had instructed him to hoist the flag, he insisted that he had done so of his own accord without the knowledge of either the proprietor or the chief assistant stating that he had hoisted same on 11/8/39, but this is hardly feasible due to the number of Police on duty in this vicinity, as the flag would have been noticed immediately it was hoisted. D.I. Hill Senior Detective, and S.I. Moffat personally patrolled this vicinity for a period during the afternoon

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

## REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....



- 2 -

of 12/8/39, and they are positive, that the flag was not being displayed then.

However the proprietor was cautioned re the display of flags on days other than those mentioned in Div. Memo No. 259, and has been warned that he will be held responsible in the event of a similar occurrence.

The seized flag has been wrapped in paper labelled and entered in the detained property book, when it will be handed back to the proprietor after 24 hours have elapsed, if he produces a guarantee that a similar occurrence <sup>will</sup> ~~will~~ not occur.

The Officer i/c was informed, who in turn informed Mr. Samson Assistant Commissioner, when instructions were issued for the release of the persons concerned, they were duly released at 11.50 a.m. 13/8/39.

  
D.S. 57.  
Sep. Det. i/c.

D. O. "A"

D. D. O. "A"

Officer i/c, Special Branch.